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LYMAN H. LOW,
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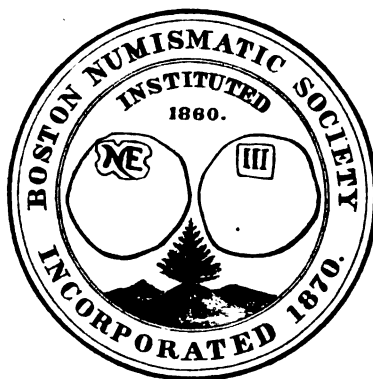
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No. 4.

CARTHAGE OR NEW JERSEY?

A VERY curious piece, which has several times figured in American sales of coins, came into my possession in 1891. Its first appearance, so far as I know, was in the catalogue of the collection of A. C. Kline, sold in Philadelphia, June 12 and 13, 1855. It was thus described: "New Jersey Penny, copper—*obv.* horse's head, XLII; *rev.* KART HAGO.; Indian standing; *very fine and exceedingly rare.*" It was next seen in the catalogue of the collection of Benjamin Haines, sold in New York, Jan. 19–23, 1863, as follows: "'Kart Hago.' This copper coin was sold in a sale of coins belonging to A. C. Kline, of Philadelphia, in 1855, and described It was valued by its former owner at \$100." It brought \$29. It was again seen in the sale made by G. F. Seavey, June 21 and 22, 1864, and was, I believe, sold more than once after this before its last appearance in the catalogue of the collection of George Morris, sold in Philadelphia, June 16 and 17, 1891. There it had a long notice. "New Jersey (?) A remarkable coin. The obverse has a horse head similar to the New Jersey but much enlarged; below XLII. *Rev.*, man with remarkably small head, a hat hanging on left ear, his body developing in proportion downwards, making the lower part of trunk, apparently, weigh more than all the rest of him; in his hand he holds a staff with trefoil or pawnbroker's sign, KARTHAGO. What is it? Was the New Jersey design taken from it? *Very fine, light olive.*" Soon after this sale I obtained it for a very small price compared with the \$100 at which it started.

I saw the piece in 1863, and at the March meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society I read in reference to it a short paper, which was printed in the Boston Transcript and the Historical Magazine. I now copy the larger part of it for the *Journal*, and add such facts as I have since learned concerning the piece. ". . . I saw the piece in New York, and immediately perceived that it had nothing whatever to do with New Jersey, but was in design, though not in execution, an imitation of the ancient Carthaginian coins, and was, I supposed, struck in the early part of the last century. The inscription

of course should be read Karthago. Since my return, in looking over one of my numismatic works, I met with an engraving and a short description of the very piece. My opinion of its character was confirmed, though it is of earlier date than I supposed, as the volume describing it was published in 1683. It is the 'Introductio ad Historiam Numismatum,' by Charles Patin. The following is a translation of the passage: 'Queen Dido is said to have coined the first money for the Carthaginians. Although we have no coins of her time, yet some exist, which were in common use among merchants, from which we have selected one as a specimen, rare and worthy of particular notice, of which we have given an explanation elsewhere,' and a reference is given to another book by Patin, which I do not possess, and which I am unable to consult."

I long ago obtained a copy of the other work of Patin, which has much to say about Carthage, but adds nothing to our information about this particular piece. Various other volumes contain a short mention of the piece, or an engraving of it, as the Catalogues of the famous Pembroke collection and of the Hunter collection, Lelewel's "Numismatique du Moyen-Age," and the "Medallas de las Colonias, Municipios y Pueblos Antiguos de España" of Florez. It is mentioned, with the two smaller pieces marked XII and XXI, by the great Eckhel in his "Doctrina Numorum Veterum." I translate his words thus: "The almost barbaric workmanship of these coins and their whole appearance easily lead us to attribute them to this age, [about A. D. 500] because of their resemblance in style and in the numbers on them to the coins inscribed INVICTA ROMA, which we consider to have been struck when the Goths were driven from Italy." They are all three engraved and described in the "Description Générale des Monnaies Byzantines," by J. Sabatier in 1862. He considers them autonomous coins of Carthage struck somewhere about A. D. 500, and says that they are based on an unknown unit of value, and "represent a system irregular and bizarre, because these numbers are not exact divisors of a common quantity," apparently ignoring the obvious fact that eighty-four is a common multiple of all three. There is in this nothing more strange than the introduction of a three-cent piece in our own decimal system.

The three pieces are all described in a paper by Maximilian Borrell in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1854. He supposes the standing warrior to be Genseric, who ruled in Africa 429-477, and considers the numerals to be so many milliarense, or thousandth parts of the numus argenteus. Finally, so far as I know, they are described and illustrated in a communication to the Numismatic Chronicle for 1878 by C. F. Keary, who adds not one word of explanation.

My own great trouble is that all these descriptions and engravings evidently refer to pieces much older and ruder than the copper now in my possession, which seems to me to be a copy or imitation of them. When or where it was struck I have as yet no idea, but I have long wished to preserve this record of it in the pages of the *Journal of Numismatics*. I should have done so earlier, but that I always hoped at some time to obtain the piece, as I succeeded in doing in 1891. Any additional facts concerning it will be very welcome to me.

W. S. APPLETON.

POSTAL AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

UPON the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, all of the gold, silver, and copper money in circulation in the United States disappeared as if by magic, to the extent of many millions in comparatively a few days.

The cause of this disappearance was due to the desire of the timid to save something of actual value from the threatened wreck of the Union, and on the part of the avaricious to hoard up that which was sure to have a large premium in the future.

The notes of the State Banks then in circulation prevented any serious inconvenience, as regarded amounts from one dollar upward; but as the silver and copper coins struck by the Government were the only fractional currency in use, the inconvenience caused by its sudden disappearance can hardly be imagined at the present time. An illustration of the condition of affairs may be cited in the case of a house in New York which had so many copper cents stored in one of its rooms that the floor collapsed.

A relief from this condition was needed promptly, and the first came from individual enterprise. Merchants issued promissory notes on small sizes of paper for amounts varying from one cent up, and redeemable in goods at their place of business.

Metal tokens in brass, copper and various alloys, were also issued by merchants and manufacturers, in the form of advertisements, or bearing patriotic and other mottoes, and these readily passed for cents.

Street-car tickets, milk tickets, and anything having an apparent value was pressed into service for making change.

The Postage Stamp very naturally quickly claimed recognition as a circulating medium, but the adhesive back was a serious impediment. The New York Central Railroad utilized postage stamps by enclosing various amounts in small envelopes, which were issued as change. Stamps were also mounted in small brass circles, with mica over the face and advertisements stamped on the back.

To Gen. F. E. Spinner, then Treasurer of the United States, is due the credit of first pasting upon slips of paper, in definite amounts, the United States Postage Stamps in the semblance of money.

The attention of the Post Office Department having been called to this arrangement of stamps, they readily agreed to redeem them with new stamps, when worn or mutilated.

The convenience and definite value of the pasted stamps, as arranged by Gen. Spinner, were so readily apparent that the matter was at once taken up by Congress, and the regular issue of postal currency was authorized. This "Postal Currency" had the semblance of postage stamps printed on it, on the same plan as Gen. Spinner's original arrangement. At the time of authorizing the Postal Currency, Congress also prohibited the issuing of fractional currency and tokens by individuals. The Postal Currency was soon succeeded by the "Fractional Currency," which remained in use until the issue of silver again became a possibility.

The following described and tabulated collection of Postal and Fractional Currency was made by the writer at the time the same was issued, and is

believed to be complete, comprising all kinds and varieties that were issued. Besides the regular issues, many unique specimens will be found, comprising personally signed bills, bills without signatures, proofs, samples and ornamented bills, and counterfeits of some of the issues.

One of the most interesting bills is a sample printed on paper having the water-mark C. S. A., which was captured on a "blockade runner." It was decided to destroy this paper, finally, but a sheet of it is in this collection.

Some years after the abolition of the Fractional Currency, Gen. Spinner manifested a personal interest in this collection by sending to me specimens which had been submitted to him, printed on different paper from the specimens (obverse and reverse separate) that were sold to collectors.

Of the first issue, "Postal Currency," the five and twenty-five cent pieces were printed on buff-colored paper; the ten and fifty cent pieces on fine white paper. Of those that he sent me, the five and twenty-five cent pieces are printed on *white* paper, and the ten and fifty cent pieces on coarse, common white paper.

After it became known as Fractional Currency, I have specimens printed on coarse card board; one of the card board specimens, a fifty-cent note, has Spinner's original autograph and no Register's name. The other card specimens have both Treasurer and Register printed on them.

He sent me a set — 5, 10, 25, and 50 — of his original pasted bills; the fifty-cent bears his written autograph.

No similar event has occurred in the history of paper money to that which was marked by the beginning and end of Fractional Currency, and though of comparatively recent date but little of it remains in existence.

The fact that Gen. Spinner was a townsman and personal friend of the writer made it possible to form this collection in its exhaustive completeness.

Following are extracts from Gen. Spinner's letters in my possession, also an article taken from the *Washington Star*, and a description of each piece, 147 in number.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

Mohawk, N. Y.

EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL SPINNER'S LETTERS.

1. "It is true that I procured postage stamps from the Post Office Department for circulation in the room of small coins, with an understanding that they would be redeemed with new ones; and that I did paste them on papers so as to make them of uniform size, and that a law passed Congress authorizing the issue of Postal Currency, which was engraved in the similitude of my pasted bills, is also true."

2. "Some of the specimen currency was printed on paper captured from the Confederates, and it bears the water-mark, C. S. A. I find, however, that you will have to send a dollar to get two half-dollars; the letters run across the border of two notes. If you write for them you should ask to have them sent without having the edges trimmed, as the water-mark is principally off from the notes."

3. "I have seen Mr. Clark since I wrote you. His address is S. M. Clark, Connecticut Screw Company, Superintendent's office, Hartford, Conn. He thinks the three-cent notes were printed on Confederate paper. Since writing the foregoing, I had the specimen currency examined, and I find that in addition to the fifty-cent

notes, five-cent and three-cent notes were printed on that paper. I send you two of the former and one of the latter enclosed. The three are all cut up into single notes, so I could not get the 'C. S. A.' on one piece of paper."

"HOW SPINNER INVENTED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY."

From Washington Star.

The origin of the Fractional Currency, which has been in the past few years suspended by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the premium on specie.

In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were brought out, and the precious metals found their way to their heels and toes.

It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent silver piece, or any other small denomination of that [silver] coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dinner at the market, change had to be taken in beets, cabbages, potatoes, and what not.

Gen. Spinner was then Treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no law under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times, and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less, different kinds of produce, he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamp. He sent down to the Post Office Department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which Government Securities were printed. He cut this into various sizes, and on the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus invented a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a "Government transaction" in any sense. It could not be.

Gen. Spinner distributed his improved currency among the clerks of his Department. They took it readily, and the trade-folks more readily. The idea spread; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "Postal Currency."

From this Gen. Spinner got his idea of the Fractional Currency, and went before Congress with it. That body readily adopted it, and but a short time after Gen. Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was on the statute-book providing for the issue of the Fractional Currency which became so popular. The fac-simile of postage stamps was put on each piece of currency, and for a long time it was known as "Postal Currency." The introduction of postal stamps as money entailed considerable loss to those who handled them; in a short time they became so worn and disfigured that they would not take a letter on its way, and were, therefore, worthless."

TABULAR VIEW.

POSTAL AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

NO. 1 TO 4 ORIGINAL DESIGN. 5 TO 20 FIRST SERIES. ALL HAVE BUST OF WASHINGTON.

NO.	DENOM.	COLOR.	EDGES.	SPEC. MARKS.	BACK.	NO.	DENOM.	COLOR.	EDGES.	SPEC. MARKS.	BACK.
1	5	Brown	Cut		Plain	11	25	Buff	Perforated	None	Regular
2	10	Green	"			12	50	Green	"	"	"
3	25	Brown	"			13	5	Buff	Plain	A. B. C.	"
4	50	Green	"			14	10	Green	"	"	"
5	5	Buff	Perforated	A. B. C.	Regular	15	25	Buff	"	"	"
6	10	Green	"	"	"	16	50	Green	"	"	"
7	25	Buff	"	"	"	17	5	Buff	"	None	"
8	50	Green	"	"	"	18	10	Green	"	"	"
9	5	Buff	"	None	"	19	25	Buff	"	"	"
10	10	Green	"	"	"	20	50	Green	"	"	"

NOTES.—1 to 4 made by Mr. Spinner, who pasted postage stamps on Government paper with U. S. Treasury heading. No. 4 has autograph signature of F. E. Spinner; no others have signatures. Those bearing the letters A. B. C. were printed by the American Bank Note Company; the others by the Government.

SECOND SERIES. FACES OF ALL ARE PRINTED IN BLACK AND HAVE BUST OF WASHINGTON IN GOLD RING; ALL ARE WITHOUT SIGNATURES AND HAVE CUT EDGES. PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

No.	DENOM.	PAPER.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.	No.	DENOM.	PAPER.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.
21	5	Split	Buff	Lets. and Figs. on b'k	25	5	Plain	Buff	No Lets. or Figs. on b'k
22	10	"	Green	" "	26	10	"	Green	" "
23	25	"	Purple	" "	27	25	"	Purple	" "
24	50	"	Carmine	" "	28	50	"	Carmine	" "

THIRD SERIES. ALL HAVE FACE PRINTED IN BLACK; THE EDGES CUT; AND WERE PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

No.	DENOM.	BUST.	SIGNATURES.	PAPER.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.
29	3	Washington	None	Plain	Green	Dark background
30	3	"	"	"	"	Light "
31	5	Clarke	"	"	"	"
32	5	"	"	"	Red	"
33	10	Washington	"	"	Green	"
34	10	"	"	"	Red	Signatures Printed
35	10	"	"	"	Green	" "
36	10	"	Colby & Spinner	"	Red	Signatures Written
37	10	"	Jeffries & Spinner	"	"	" "
38	25	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	Thick coarse	Green	Bronze Figs. and Letters on back
39	25	"	"	"	"	" "
40	25	"	"	Thin plain	"	Without Figs. and Letters on back
41	25	"	"	"	Red	" "
42	50	Spinner	"	"	Green	Bronze Figs. and Letters on back
43	50	"	"	"	"	50c. in Centre of Bill
44	50	"	"	"	Red	50c. on each End
45	50	"	"	"	"	" "
46	50	"	"	"	"	" "
47	50	"	Allison & Spinner	"	"	" "
48	50	"	Allison & New	"	"	" "
49	50	Lib'y seated	Colby & Spinner	"	Green	" "
50	50	"	"	"	"	" "
51	50	"	"	Thick coarse	Red	" "
52	50	"	"	"	"	" "
53	50	"	"	"	Dif. Red	" "

NOTES.—Nos. 46, 47, 48, 52 and 53 have autograph signatures. Nos. 38 and 42 to 53 both inclusive have a solid bronze field; 39, 40 and 41 an open ornamental frame; the others have no special marks, except as given under "Peculiarities."

FOURTH SERIES. ALL PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT, WITH FACE IN BLACK AND REVERSE IN GREEN, AND CUT EDGES.

No.	DENOM.	BUST.	PECULIARITIES.	No.	DENOM.	BUST.	PECULIARITIES.
54	10	Liberty		63	50	Dexter	Silk Thread
55	15	Pallas		64	50	"	Auto. John C. New on back
56	25	Washington		65	10	Meredith	Silk Thread
57	50	Lincoln		66	10	"	Long "slim key" in Seal
58	10	Liberty	Blue Paper, Silk Threads	67	10	"	Short "thick key" in Seal
59	15	Pallas	" " " "	68	25	Walker	Long "slim key" in Seal
60	25	Washington	Pink Paper	69	25	"	Short "thick key" in Seal
61	25	"	Blue Paper, Silk Threads	70	50	Crawford	Silk Thread
62	50	Stanton	" " " "				

NOTES.—The paper used was a thin plain paper, except as noted in last column. 70 bore the signatures of Allison & New; all the others of Allison & Spinner. Nos. 54 to 61 both inclusive, had a large seal; the others a small one. On 65 the seal was green; on 66 to 70 inclusive, it was red.

FIRST SERIES. [REPRINTS FOR COLLECTORS.]

No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.	BACK.	No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.	BACK.
71	5	*Brown	Jefferson	Pl'n White	White	79	25	*Brown	Jefferson	Light Buff	Buff
72	5	†Black		"	"	80	25	†Black		"	"
73	5	*Brown	Jefferson	Plain Buff	Buff	81	25	*Brown	Jefferson	Dark Buff	"
74	5	†Black		"	"	82	25	†Black		White	White
75	10	*Green	Washington	Pl'n White	White	83	50	*Green	Washington	Pl'n White	"
76	10	†Black		"	"	84	50	†Black		"	"
77	10	*Green	Washington	White	"	85	50	*Green	Washington	White	"
78	10	†Black		"	"	86	50	†Black		"	"

These have no signatures; they were printed by the Government on plain white paper, except as noted above, the obverse and reverse separately (the asterisk * denotes the obverse and the dagger † the reverse). The edges were cut and the back of each piece is blank. 77, 78, 85 and 86 have a C. S. A. water mark.

SECOND SERIES. [REPRINTS FOR COLLECTORS.]

No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.	No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	PAPER.
87	5	*Black	Washington	W. m'k C. S. A.	95	25	*Black	Washington	W. m'k C. S. A.
88	5	†Brown		"	96	25	†Purple		"
89	10	*Black	Washington	"	97	50	*Black	Washington	"
90	10	†Green		"	98	50	†Carmine		"
91	10	*White	Gold Ring <i>a</i>	Plain White	99	50	*White	Outline 50 <i>c</i>	
92	10	†Green		"	100	50	†Carmine <i>d</i>	
93	10	*White <i>b</i>	Thick Card	101	50	*White	Blank <i>e</i>	
94	10	†Green		"	102	50	†Carmine <i>e</i>	

These notes were printed by the Government, on plain white paper, except as noted above, with cut edges; the obverse (*) and reverse (†) separately; they have no signatures, and the backs are blank, as those in the preceding table, except as noted. *a*. Obverse blank with the exception of gold ring. *b*. Obverse blank. *c*. Obverse blank with the exception of bronze letters and figures in corners. *d*. Gold ring on the reverse side. *e*. Thick card; obverse blank.

THIRD SERIES. [REPRINTS FOR COLLECTORS.]

No.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	SIGNATURES.	PAPER.	PECULIARITIES.
103	3	*Black	Washington		W. m'k C. S. A.	
104	3	†Green			"	
105	5	*Black	Clark	Colby & Spinner	"	
106	5	†Green			"	
107	5	†Red			"	
108	5	†Green			Thick Card	Obverse Blank
109	10	*Black	Washington	Colby & Spinner	W. m'k C. S. A.	
110	10	†Green			"	
111	10	*Black	Washington	Colby & Spinner	"	Autograph Signatures
112	10	†Red			"	
113	10	†Green			Thick Card	Obverse Blank
114	15	*Black	Sherman & Grant	Colby & Spinner	Thin Paper	
115	15	†Green			"	
116	15	†Black	Sherman & Grant	Jeffries & Spinner	"	Autograph Signatures
117	15	*Red			"	
118	15	*Black	Sherman & Grant	Allison & Spinner	"	Autograph Signatures
119	15	†Red			"	
120	25	*Black	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	W. m'k C. S. A.	
121	25	†Green			"	
122	25	†Red			"	
123	25	*Black	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	Plain Paper	Coarse White Paper
124	25	†Green			Thick Card	
125	50	*Black	Liberty seated	Colby & Spinner	W. m'k C. S. A.	Autograph Signatures
126	50	*Black	"	"	"	
127	50	*Black	Spinner	"	"	Autograph Signatures
128	50	†Red			"	
129	50	*Black	Spinner	Colby & Spinner	"	
130	50	†Green			"	
131	50	*Black	Spinner	Colby & Spinner	Thick Card	
132	50	†Green			"	
133	50	*Black	Spinner	Spinner	"	Auto. Sig. Spinner, no Reg'r
134	50	†Green			"	loc. in Centre of Bill

All were printed by the Government, on white paper without watermark, except as otherwise noted. All have cut edges. The obverse (*) and reverse (†) are printed separately, with plain backs.

COUNTERFEITS.

NO.	ISSUE.	DENOM.	COLOR.	BUST.	SIGNATURES.	BACK.	PECULIARITIES.
1	1	10	Green	Washington		Black	Counterfeit
2	1	25	Brown	"		"	"
3	1	50	Green	"		"	"
4	2	25	Black	"		Purple	"
5	2	50	"	"		Pink	"
6	2	50	"	"		Green	Genuine 10c. raised to 50c.
7	3	25	"	Fessenden	Colby & Spinner	Light Green	Counterfeit
8	3	25	"	"	"	Dark Green	"
9	3	50	"	Liberty seated	"	Green	"
10	3	50	"	Spinner	"	"	50c. in Centre of Bill
11	3	50	"	"	"	"	50c. at each End of Bill
12	4	50	"	Lincoln	Allison & Spinner	"	Counterfeit
13	4	50	"	Stanton	"	"	"

The counterfeits described above have cut edges and were printed on white paper with the exception of No. 2, which was on buff paper.

THE FRENCH ST. HELENA MEDALS.

In 1857 Napoleon III caused a medal to be struck in honor of the veterans of the First Republic and the First Empire. It was called the St. Helena medal, and was only conferred on those old soldiers who had served under French colors between 1792 and 1815, and for a period of at least two years. In the year 1869 this decoration was in the possession of no less than 43,592 veterans, and now, according to the German Militär-Wochenblatt, the total has dwindled down to 13. In 1877 the number had sunk to 10,540, in 1880 there were 4,024 survivors, and in 1890 only 48 worn-out old men remained to answer to any mortal roll-call. Of the thirteen veterans who are yet living — men who have actually seen "le petit Corporal" face to face — the youngest was born in 1800, and the eldest on July 28, 1786; he is, therefore, 106 years old. He lives in a hospital for veterans at Lyons. He served with Napoleon in Egypt, and marched with him over the Great St. Bernard. He took part in the Peninsula war, and the fatal retreat from Moscow. Five times wounded in Russia, he carries one of the bullets in his body still. His battles and bruises ended at Waterloo, where he served with the Imperial Guard.

"ISABELLA COINS."

THE following item we cut from an exchange: —

"The Isabella coin, as the souvenir Quarter dollar to be issued for the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition is called, is promised to be in readiness for distribution in June. Already orders for lots from ten to five hundred are daily being received at the Woman's Building in Chicago. As there are to be only 40,000 of these coins, the prospect is that most of them will be disposed of before the first one is issued from the Mint.

It was at first planned to sell these souvenir Quarters for \$1 apiece. At this price the Board of Lady Managers would realize \$40,000 in addition to the \$10,000 of the appropriation made by Congress. But as the present demand indicates that the limited supply will be quite insufficient, and as no definite price has yet been fixed, it is possible that the coins will be sold for more than \$1.

It is the desire of a large number of the Board of Lady Managers to make provision for a memorial of some sort which shall be of permanent value to women when the World's Fair is over, and it is more than probable that the amount made by the sale of the Isabella coins will be devoted to this purpose.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 59.]

I have found two new American medical medals, since the issue of the last number of the *Journal*. The first comes within

B. 1. Colleges.

593. *Obverse*. Within field, the Arms of Massachusetts, an Indian with bow upon a cartouche, surmounted by arm and sword. At left, an anchor with cable; at right, a mounted globe and telescope, laurel wreath, parchment and two books. Inscription, over a scrolled line: SAWYER MEDAL · AMHERST COLLEGE · Exergue: AWARDED - TO

Reverse. Within laurel branches tied by ribbon, a radiant human-faced sun, below which an open book, and still beneath, a folded band, upon which, incused: TERRAS IRRADIANT Legend: MONET PYTHIAS APOLLO UT SE QUIQUE NOSCAT Gold, bronze. 28. 44 mm.

Prize medal in Human Anatomy and Physiology, founded by Edward Houghton Sawyer (1820-1878), of Easthampton, Mass.

In my collection, the gift of Prof. Edward Hitchcock.

The second belongs with

F. c. Pharmacists' Tokens.

594. *Obverse*. COD-LIVER GLYCERINE CO. | A | PRESCRIPTION | REMEDY | COD-LIVER, | GLYCERINE | · MIXES WITH ALL · | MEDICINES. | ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Reverse. ALUMINUM POCKET PIECE | THIS WILL | -IDENTIFY- | |
 | -IN CASE OF- | ACCIDENT | TRADE MARK Aluminum. 19. 30 mm.

In my collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.¹

The medical medals and tokens of British America have already been described.² Apparently but one, from Bermuda, exists of the British West Indies.³ Those of the other British Colonies will be given in the present connection.

A. Personal Medals.⁴

Dr. Thomas Alexander (-1860), of London.

595. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: THOMAS ALEXANDER C : B : DIR(ECTOR) : GEN(ERAL) : A(RMY) : M(EDICAL) : D(EPARTMENT) : 1858-1860

Reverse. Hygieia seated, to left, a serpent entwined about her arm drinking from a patera. At left, in rear, two army tents; helmet and sword to right. Beneath, small staff of Aesculapius, lying horizontally. J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Bronze. 27. 43 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1890, No. 1289. In the Fisher Collection.

There exists a medal of Wm. Alexander, a Dublin merchant,⁵ which has been wrongly attributed by Von Duisburg to an Edinburgh surgeon of that name. I my-

¹ There will be noticed certain deficiencies of dates and, as to several medals, of descriptions also. In each instance I have assiduously endeavored to obtain the desired information, but many of my letters to English physicians and numismatists remain as yet unanswered.

² The *Journal*, January, April, July, October, 1889; October, 1890; July, 1891; January, October, 1892.

³ *Ibid.*, January, 1890.

⁴ As several British medical men who are medallists, have, after identifying themselves professionally with

the place of their birth, removed to London, either permanently or for a number of years, the formal classification under England, Scotland, and Ireland, will not be attempted for the personal medals. The British barber-surgeons of the 17th century will be subsequently described by themselves.

⁵ Frazer, *Journal of the Royal Hist. and Arch. Assoc. of Ireland*, VII, p. 448.

⁶ *Loc. cit.*, p. 224, DXCVII.

self, following Von D., fell into the same error.¹ Durand had the erroneous impression that it represented still another W. A., from 1786 to 1876 connected with the Department of Antiquities at the British Museum.²

Dr. Francis Shortt Arnott (), of Gwalior, Bombay.

596. *Obverse*. Head, to right. J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: FRANCIS SHORTT ARNOTT.

Reverse. A wreath. Inscription: ARNOTT PRIZE FOUNDED 1869. Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

Conferred by Grant Medical College, Bombay. In the Fisher Collection.³ I owe its description to Mr. Allan Wyon of London, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, to whom I am under many other obligations.

Dr. Neil Arnott (1788-1874), of London.

597. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, A. B. WYON. Inscription: PRIZE FOR EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS FOUNDED 1869 | ∴ NEIL ARNOTT ∴

Reverse. Within a circle, upon a depressed field, laurel boughs tied by ribbon, enclosing armorial shield, upon which a Greek cross. Across upper arm a transverse bar, on which an open book. At centre of cross, a crowned rosette. Below, at right, J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: + UNIVERSITY OF LONDON + Bronze. 40. 65 mm.

Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Sept., 1890, No. 1467.

In the Fisher Collection. Dr. Arnott received in 1854 the Rumford Medal of the Royal Society, and in 1855 the gold medal of the Paris Exposition, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Dr. John Hutton Balfour (1808-1884), of Edinburgh.

598. *Obverse*. Bust to left. Inscription: JOHN HUTTON BALFOUR.

Reverse. UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. CLASS OF BOTANY. FOR HERBARIUM. Below, a thistle. Gold, silver. Oval. 15 x 18. 24 x 28 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, *Scottish Medals*, p. 154, No. 14*, pl. XXXII, fig. 1.

Dr. William Baly (1814-1861), of London.

599. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, almost facing, with open shirt. Below: J. S. WYON SC. Inscription: IN HONOREM GULIELMI BALY, M. D. OB^T. 1861.

Reverse. View of the Royal College of Physicians. Inscription: OB PHYSIOLOGIAM FELICITER EXCULTAM. Below: SIR R. SMIRKE R. A. ARCH^T; J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Exergue: COLL. REG. MED. LOND. Upon rim, name of recipient, in his native language, engraved, with date of award. Gold, bronze. 37. 58 mm.

Cat. of Medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 3.

Biennial, to person most distinguished during this time in Physiology. I owe the description to Dr. Edward Liveing, Registrar of the College.

Dr. Sir⁴ Robert Barker (-1745), of London.

600. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: A. DASSIER F. Inscription: ROBERTUS BARKER.

Reverse. A scrolled shield, surmounted by a female head, and fillet. Beneath, the head of Aesculapius, entwined by two serpents. On either side, a palm leaf. Within field: DOCTOR MEDICUS | SOCIUS REGIÆ SOCIET. | LONDINENSIS | MDCCXLIV. Bronze. 35. 54 mm.

Moehsen, I, p. 344, fig.: Gaetani, II, p. 341, pl. CLXXXIV, fig. 4; Snelling, pl. 31, fig. 2; Poulharies, *Hist. Mét.*, p. 226; Rudolphi, p. 11, No. 44; Kluyskens, I, p. 62; *Ibid.*, Cat., 1886, p. 96, No. 44; Duisburg, p. 222, DLXXXVIII; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations*, II, p. 588, No. 232; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1140.

¹ *Loc. cit.*, September, 1889, No. 1085.

² *Loc. cit.*, p. 2, pl. I, fig. 2.

³ The death of Dr. George J. Fisher of Sing Sing, N. Y., since the publication of the last number of the *Journal*, removes a correspondent of many years, whose extensive collection has always been open to me for the purposes of comparison and research.

⁴ In Great Britain, after a physician has been knighted, it is the custom to drop his title of doctor. I however still apply it, as in accordance with our own usage, and to show that the person indicated is a medical or surgical graduate.

In the Government (Lee)¹ Collection. An engraving of the Medal is in the Library of the U. S. Surgeon General, at Washington.

601. *Obverse* as preceding.

Reverse. A garland above; oak branches tied by ribbon, below. Between : PRAESES | SOCIETATIS REGIAE | LONDINENSIS. | MDCCXLIV. Bronze. 35. 54 mm.

Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 589, No. 233; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1840.

A mule, with reverse of one of the medals of Dr. Sir Hans Sloane. It conveys a very serious error, since Dr. Barker, though a Fellow, was never President of the Royal Society of London.

Dr. Wm. Macphune Bathgate (1797-1867), of Edinburgh. See under B. I. of Medical Colleges.

There exists a Medal ("Labia Scientiae," etc.) of John Bell (1736-1770), but he was not one of the medical men of that name.

Dr. John Jeremiah Bigsby (1792-1881), of London.

602. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Below: A. B. WYON. Inscription: J. J. BIGSBY M. D. F. R. S. BIENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL FOUNDED 1876.

Reverse. A fossil echinoderm, within the following: AGELACRINITES DICKSONI. FOUND. 1822. CANADA. Below: J. S. & A. B. WYON. Inscription: AWARDED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON FOR WORK OF GREAT MERIT. Gold, bronze. 29. 46 mm. (Awarded in gold every two years.)

Cat. of the Medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 45.

603. *Obverse* and *reverse* similar, but larger, and with larger letters. Bronze. 41. 64 mm. (This has been discontinued for the preceding.)

Ibid., No. 46.

Dr. Frederic Bird (1818-1874), of London.

604. *Obverse.* Bust, to right, three-quarters facing.

Reverse. WESTMINSTER | HOSPITAL | — | FREDERIC BIRD | M. D. | OBSTETRIC PHYSICIAN. | 1861-74. Inscription: IN MEMORIAM. Gold, silver, bronze. 26. 42 mm.

Fourth year prize of the Westminster Hospital Medical School. I owe the description to its Dean, Dr. Wm. H. Allchin.

Dr. Golding Bird (1815-1854), of London.

605. *Obverse.* Head to right. Beneath neck: LEONARD C. WYON. Inscription: GOLDING BIRD M. D., F. R. S. | GUY'S HOSPITAL 1843-54

Reverse. Within laurel branches: THE | GOLDING BIRD | PRIZE MEDAL | FOUNDED | 1887. Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS. Gold. 30. 46 mm.

Commemorative medal, founded by his widow. I have wax impressions of it, through the kindness of their son, Mr. C. H. Golding-Bird, of London.

Dr. Joseph Black (1723-1799), of Edinburgh.

606. *Obverse.* Bust to left. On truncation: N. MACPHAIL. SC. Inscription: JOSEPHUS BLACK MDCCXXIII-MDCCXCIX.

Reverse. In seven lines: IN ACADEM. GLASCUENS. FACULTATE MEDICA DISCIPULUS INGENIO AC LABORE INSIGNIS PRÆMIUM HOCCE MERITO CONSEQUITUR EST. (This reverse is similarly employed for medals of Dr. Wm. Cullen and John and Wm. Hunter.) Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 12; Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 30.

Surgeon Sir Gilbert Blane, R. N. (1749-1834), of London.

607. *Obverse.* Bust of the founder.

Reverse. A wounded sailor falling into the arms of a comrade. Gold.

Tancred, Medals conferred on British Navy, Army and Auxiliary Forces, 1891, p. 404; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1893, No. 2058.

¹ The death of Dr. W. Lee of Washington, a very short time after that of Dr. Fisher, has taken away the pioneer in this country, in medical numismatics. From the outset of my undertaking, he has been a constant and sympathetic friend.

Founded by Dr. B. in 1830. Given triennially to the two medical officers who shall produce the most approved journals of their practice while actually serving in ships of the British Navy.

Among English medical medals there has been catalogued one of "Wm. Boyston (*sic*), the Founder of the School for Medicine."¹ I have made extended and wholly fruitless inquiries in England regarding this. It has since occurred to me that it is undoubtedly the medical medal of Harvard University, "W. N. Boylston. Scholae Medicinae Fundator.," already described.² That it was cut by Wm. Wyon of London will explain its having been appropriated as their own by English numismatists.

Dr. Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (1783-1862), of London.

608. *Obverse*. Head to left. Inscription, at right: BRODIE Exergue: W. WYON. R. A.

Reverse. A pillar entwined by a serpent; upon its base, in relief, Aesculapius seated, with his staff; above, a cock, surmounting an antique lamp. This is lighted by a nearly nude kneeling female, whose left hand rests upon a vase. Upon plinth, at right: W. WYON R. A. Inscription: E · TENEBRIS · TANTIS · TAM · CLARUM · EXTOLERE · LUMEN · QUI · POTUISTI · Exergue: CONSOCI · ET · DISCIPULI | GRATULANTES | MDCCCXLI Bronze. 45. 72 mm. Both thick and thin planchets.

Kluyskens, I, p. 154, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 51; Duisburg, p. 232, DCXI.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections, and my own.

Upon the original model, below the head, there was 1841, and the inscription was: SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS BRODIE BART. An engraving of this, by Fairbairn, "copied by permission and dedicated by Mr. Wyon to the Committee of the Brodie testimonial," is in the Library of the U. S. Surgeon General's Office at Washington.

609. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Behind: BRODIE. Upon neck: J(OHN) W(OODHOUSE, of Dublin).

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Bronze. 32. 50 mm.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VIII, p. 190.

There is thought to be but one specimen in existence. It is in the collection of Dr. Wm. Frazer, of Dublin.

Dr. Sir William Browne (1692-1774), of London.

610. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription, in two partial circles: D. GULIELMUS BROWNE EQUES. | NAT. III. NON. JAN. A. J. MDCXCII. Legend: ESSE ET VIDERI.

Reverse. Apollo, seated, with lyre, extending wreath to kneeling figure in doctor's gown and cap, who holds roll of parchment. Legend: SUNT SUA PRAEMIA LAUDI Exergue: ELECTUS COLL. MED. | LOND. PRAESES A. S. | MDCCCLXV. Gold, bronze. 22. 34 mm. If, as reported, the A. J. upon obverse and A. S. upon reverse are correct, they may be presumed to stand for ANNO JESUI and ANNO SALVATORIS, respectively.

Rüppell, 1876, p. 78; Grueber, English Personal Medals from 1760, *Numismatic Chronicle*, VIII, 1888, p. 257.

In the Government (Lee) and Fisher Collections. Prize Medal at University of Cambridge for Greek and Latin odes and epigrams.

Mr. Alexander Bruce (1842-69), of London.

611. *Obverse*. Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. Inscription; ALEX. BRUCE ALVMN. EGR. OB(IIT). APR. 1869 ANNO AET. 27

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: AWARDED | TO At base: L C WYON Inscription: FOR PROFICIENCY IN SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON Gold. 27. 43 mm.

Memorial prize at University College, founded by his mother. I owe its description to Arthur H. Lyell, Esq., of London, through Dr. W. O. Priestley.

¹ Reeve Cat., Sotheby & Wilkinson, London, 13-15 May, 1858, No. 426.

² The *Journal*, January, 1891, p. 76, No. 140. The word *fundator* was here used in its limited sense as

founder of the prize medal, and not of the medical college. The error that was seemingly conveyed may account for the medal being no longer conferred.

Dr. William Buchan (1728-1805), of London.

612. Gold. From Catharine II of Russia, for his work on Domestic Medicine. Its description has thus far failed me.

The Buchanan medal of the University of Glasgow is not medical, as might perhaps be supposed from the distinguished physician of that name.

Dr. James Burnes (1801-1862), of Bombay.

613. *Obverse.* Bust of Dr. B., as Provincial Grand Master. Inscription: FRATR INSIG. ET DILEC. JACOBUS BURNES FUNDATOR.

Reverse. A Parsee and a Mohammedan, clothed with the apron and ribbon of the Order, and each holding a small banner in his hand. Near them a little altar, on which two books and a gavel. Upon it: LODGE RISING STAR AT BOMBAY. Inscription: FOUNDED FOR THE RECEPTION OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN. DECEMBER 15, 1843. Near this: FROM THE NATIVE BRETHREN OF RISING STAR TO THE R. W. BRO. JAS. BURNES, K. H. DEC. 16. 1844. 27. 44 mm.

Marvin, Medals of the Masonic Fraternity, p. 194, CCCCLXXXI (who has 1845, following Merzdorf's Die Denkmünzen der Freimaurerbruderschaft, Asia, I, p. 123).

614. *Obverse.* Head, to left. B. WYON SC. Inscription: JACOBO BURNES INDIAM RELINQUENTI MDCCCXLIX

Reverse. Armorial shield. Inscription: ACADEMIAE MONTIS ROSARUM FRATRES LATOMI BOMBAIENSES Silver. 28. 45 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 167, No. 2, pl. XXXIII, fig. 2.

Presented by the Freemasons of Western India to the best scholar at the Montrose Academy, in honor of Dr. Burnes, who was a native of Montrose, and a relative of Robert Burns.

615. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath, W. WYON. R. A. Inscription as on obverse of preceding. There is a discrepancy as to the die cutter.

Reverse. FOUNDED BY THE MASONIC BRETHERN (*sic*) OF BOMBAY TO REWARD MERIT AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS. 28. 45 mm.

Duisburg, Supplement II, p. 28.

616. *Obverse.* As the last but one.

Reverse. A high boss in centre. Arms. Legend: NEC ASPERA TERRENT OB PATRIAM VULNERA PASSI. Inscription: COLLEGIO MEDICO GRANT. FRATRES LATOMI BOMBAIENSES. Bronze. 28. 45 mm.

In the Fisher Collection.

[To be continued.]

PETER, THE "MINT BIRD."

On the Dollars of 1836, 1838 and 1839, and the nickel Cents coined in 1856, is the portrait of an American eagle which was for many years a familiar sight in the streets of Philadelphia. "Peter," one of the finest eagles ever captured alive, was the pet of the Philadelphia Mint, and was generally known as the "Mint bird." Not only did he have free access to every part of the Mint, going without hindrance into the treasure vaults, where even the treasurer of the United States would not go alone, but he used his own pleasure in going about the city, flying over the houses, sometimes perching upon lamp posts in the streets. Everybody knew him, and even the street boys treated him with respect.

The Government provided his daily fare, and he was as much a part of the Mint establishment as the Superintendent or the Chief-coiner. He was kindly treated and had no fear of anybody or anything, and he might be in the Mint yet if he had not sat down to rest upon one of the great flywheels. The wheel started without warning, and Peter was caught in the machinery. One of his wings was broken, and he died a few days later. The Superintendent had his body beautifully mounted, with his wings spread to their fullest extent; and to this day Peter stands in a glass case in the Mint cabinet. A portrait of him as he stands in the case was put upon the coins named. — [From Harper's Young People.

MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS.

BY THE LATE DAVID L. WALTER.

We take pleasure in giving to our readers the concluding portion of the interesting series of articles by the late Mr. David L. Walter, on the Medals of the Great Comets, which has been found among his papers,—although it does not include some notes which he had gathered, with the intention of completing his descriptions.

SEVERAL correspondents have called my attention to many alleged varieties of the pieces described by me and others, bearing stars, etc., described in the works of various authors, even in those I quote from. I can but *repeat* what I have said that I reject as fictitious “all ill-described or imaginary, or not found in Cohen, Babelon or Morelli,” and have found nothing new while this treatise has been under publication. If I wished to put in all pieces of Caesar, Antony, etc., bearing a star, the list would include not tens but hundreds. There are descriptions of many which have simply a star (not a comet) in one of the volumes of the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*.

My No. III I now have in white metal, and do not think it *cast*.

THE COMETS OF 1618. (B.)

7. *Obverse*. Within the inner diamond-shaped enclosure the Comet going Southwest (on coin) amid clouds; underneath, below the line of the horizon, ANNO 1618 | 19. NO † Legend between outer and inner lines on the four sides. * OFFENSI * NUMINIS * ASTRUM * ARDET † (The star of an offended Deity is glowing.)

Reverse. Within an inner diamond enclosure, the sun in full splendor over a city. Legend, * PRVDENTER * * AMBVLAETE * SICVT * IN SOLE * (Walk prudently as in the light of the sun). Silver, Klippe. Size 36 mm.

This beautiful medal is in the collection of Dr. Josef Brettauer, of Trieste, Austria. Dr. Brettauer, to whom I am indebted for this and other favors, sent me a very fine copper-foil impression, from which my description is made.

There is *something* about it which makes me believe or rather imagine it is not of the period—not modern, but not so old as its date. The letters, though correct in form, are too neat and clear cut, as is the whole execution, and though the type and idea are appropriate to its date, yet the workmanship is almost too good. Still, Dr. Brettauer regards it as of the period, and has the original to judge from. It is in all probability unique.

Dr. Brettauer has also a small engraved medal bearing the comet, with ins. ANNO 1618–19 NO. and reverse a ram? and the legend above c. P. I attach no importance or interest to engraved pieces, and do not number it.

The ages pass, the generations are gathered to their fathers, but these little metallic tablets are still here to tell their story of these forgotten times, though the kings and potentates whose deeds they recite are now but historic shadows; the events they so pompously commemorate are now deemed only worthy of a line or two in some musty chronicle, and all those who impressed upon them (as we now think, so quaintly) the fears and hopes and superstitions of their time, have long since discovered their little wisdom and much error, as in later and *perhaps* wiser ones, others shall, in their turn, discover ours in the presence of the Everlasting Truth.

THE POPE'S BULL AGAINST THE TURK AND THE COMET.

The Mussulmans, with Mahomet at their head, were besieging Belgrade, which was defended by Huniades, surnamed *The Exterminator of the Turks*. The Count of Halley appeared and the two armies were alike seized with fear. Pope Calixtus III, struck with the general terror, ordered public prayers to be offered up, and launched a terrible anathema against the Comet and the enemies of Christianity. He instituted the prayer called the *Angelus Domini*, the use of which still continues. . . . The Franciscans, without arms, crucifix in hand, appeared in the foremost ranks of the defenders, invoking the exorcism of the Pope against the Comet, and turned against the enemy the divine anger of which no man at that time doubted.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At different times during the last year the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of New York, have had under consideration the expediency of making an exhibition of Coins and Medals at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, and for a time it seemed probable that the plan of making such an exhibition would be carried out. It was thought by some who had the matter in mind, that a display of coins and medals of historic interest, which would in some degree show the condition of the art of mintage in ancient times as contrasted with that of modern days, would be a valuable means of educating popular taste, and aid in the advancement of the science. The superior skill of the old engravers, which produced the gems of ancient coinage, and the mechanical perfection in striking them, the evolution of modern attainments, when brought together side by side, and freely offered to the inspection of students of numismatic art, as they would be in such an exhibition, could not but be of service in elevating the standard of artistic perfection, which apart from mere mechanical conditions, has so sadly deteriorated.

Various obstacles intervened; many owners of choice pieces were, at first, unwilling to expose them to the danger of injury or possible loss; they were reluctant to place them out of their possession for so long a time; but their consent was finally obtained. Unexpectedly, however, a lack of sympathy with the objects of the Society in making such an exhibition, or an ignorance of the benefits to be derived, made the Chicago authorities indifferent to the plans of the New York committee.

The Society had intended to give what would have doubtless been the finest display of the kind ever made in America, and with the facilities which it possessed in the Cabinets of its membership, — some of which are rich in Ancient coins, others in Historical Medals, others in Personal Medals, and others still in Medieval and Modern coins, and in various other departments of Numismatics, — this would have been easy. It was also contemplating the sending of an expert to Chicago to give to visitors to the Exposition such explanations as might be desired, and it asked for only twelve feet square for its use. It is difficult to understand why the proposition of the New York Society did not at once receive, not merely the favorable consideration of the

Chicago authorities, but their hearty co-operation; yet after evasive replies and tedious delays, the New York committee discovered that, as one of the newspapers puts it, "the Chicago Managers concluded that old Postage Stamps were more interesting than old coins and medals," and the Society accordingly withdrew its offer.

But the committee had found their own interest increase as the plan was further considered. They saw that such an exhibition was not only feasible, but could not fail of being of great value to numismatists, as well as attractive to those who had little if any knowledge of the subject; and it was finally decided to hold an exhibition in the Rooms of the Society, in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, at No. 17 West 43d Street. This Committee, consisting of several of the officers of the Society, Messrs. William Poillon, Bauman L. Belden, Charles H. Wright, and others, devoted themselves with energy to their task, and the exhibition was a pronounced success. It was held on the afternoon and evening of April 25, and the visitors were welcomed by a large Reception Committee, among whom we notice the names of Augustus St. Gaudens, Robert Hewitt, Richard H. Lawrence, Russell Sturgis, Felix Adler, and many others of distinction in the Society, as well as prominent in the world of art.

The Society's Cabinet includes upwards of twelve thousand coins and medals. The Cabinet of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., the President of the Society, is extremely rich in historical medals; other members have devoted their attention to various special branches, such as the Tokens of the Civil War and the like — Mr. Edward Groh, one of the Founders of the Society, having gathered about eight thousand of these mementoes; Mr. Poillon, one of the Vice-Presidents, at one time had perhaps the largest collection of Masonic Medals in the country, which afterwards passed into the hands of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, of Boston. Others have collected Lincoln Medals, Columbus Medals, German Crowns, and rare Italian, Spanish and Papal Medals. From these materials it will at once be seen that the Exhibition must have been, as all who were there unite in declaring it was, a complete and triumphant success, and one which must be considered as a notable event in the history of American numismatics.

We congratulate our friends of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society on having marked the Columbian year with such a superb gathering of coins and medals, and can only express our astonishment at the neglect of their endeavors which was shown by the Chicago authorities. To have included such an exhibition, as was here displayed for a few hours in New York, among the other attractions of the Columbian Exposition, would indeed have been a revelation to some foreign numismatists, who have been too apt to suppose that the attention of American collectors has been devoted almost entirely to the varieties of Colonial Coppers and United States Cents. They would have learned that though our opportunities for securing the gems of ancient art are exceedingly restricted, we have among us intelligent and appreciative students, whose knowledge and judgment of the value of the best works of the Greek and Roman period, of the Renaissance, and of more modern times, will bear comparison with those of kindred tastes and attainments abroad. Certainly the New York exhibition, brief as it was, demonstrated this fact to all who were privileged to examine it.

SOME THINGS ABOUT ALUMINUM.

At various times, for several years, medals and occasionally trial pieces have been struck for experimental purposes in aluminum. When the metal was worth \$15.00 an ounce, as it was when Deville showed as a modern chemical wonder a bar of what he styled "silver-white metal made from clay," the time seemed very distant when it would be available for practical purposes, and the pieces struck in aluminum sold almost as high as if they had been made of gold; this was prior to 1857. It had long been known that it was one of the most widely distributed metals, but the difficulty was to extract it cheaply; and to discover a process by which that result could be attained was a problem long and carefully studied by chemists. Oersted suggested the "method of treating the chloride with an alkali metal." This method, adopted by Woehler, and modified by Deville, led to the process of a "reduction of the double chloride of aluminum and sodium by means of metallic sodium in the presence of cryolite." This was the method by which the first bar of the metal was obtained. In 1857 the inventor of this process reduced the price of the product to \$2.00 an ounce. Further improvements were made, and Col. Frismuth who, in 1884, cast the tip of the Washington Monument in aluminum, was enabled to offer it at \$15.00 per pound. In that year, however, he made only 1,800 ounces, and the entire import of the metal for the year was less than 600 pounds.

Prior to 1887 the entire amount manufactured annually was but 10,000 pounds, and previous to 1888 it brought \$10.00 per pound. To obtain even this small quantity required the annual manufacture of 100,000 pounds of the double chloride, and 40,000 pounds of sodium. It was essential to cheapen these two preliminary processes, in order to secure the production at a price which should make it available for general use.

The first patent in the United States granted for extracting aluminum was that issued in June, 1886, to Mr. Hamilton Y. Castner. Its special feature was a cheap way of getting sodium. From that time to the present, various improvements in the processes have been constantly made, so that it is largely due to the skill of Mr. Castner and his assistants that aluminum has been placed on the market on commercially practicable terms, and in a condition of almost perfect purity.

The only important rival of the Castner process, though a large number of other methods have been tried with greater or less success, is that known as the Hall process, based on the patents of Charles M. Hall, and carried on by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, which is now selling aluminum at a rate cheaper than nickel. It is said that the Scoville Manufacturing Company are rolling tons of the metal into sheets, bars, rods, and tubing, at a price less than German silver.

Aluminum, whether pure or in combination, deserves to rank with the noble metals, although in certain forms it makes the basis of our common clay, every cubic yard of which is said to contain 800 pounds of the metal; in other forms it is massed in mountains; and in others still, it shines among the most precious stones, entering into the composition of the ruby, sapphire, topaz, garnet, lapis-lazuli, and tourmaline.

Cryolite found in Greenland, and beauxite, first found at Beax, in France, but since in Austria, Ireland and elsewhere, are the ores relied on for the manufacture of aluminum. Cryolite is a snow-white mineral, though often tinged red or yellow by impurities. Beauxite is a hard white clay, occurring in beds many feet thick. Corundum, found in Georgia, is the material relied on in America especially for making the alloys. It varies from dull blue to black, and exists in massive form, as well as in crystals. The cost at the factory of these different minerals varies from \$60 to \$140 a ton.

The properties of aluminum are now generally known. Its color is white delicately tinged with blue, and it resembles silver more than any other metal. It takes a brilliant polish, and may be rolled or forged as easily as gold or silver, and can be beaten into very thin leaves. It can be pressed or stamped into all sorts of shapes, or drawn into very fine wire. Its elasticity and tenacity are about the same as virgin silver, but change greatly under the hammer. It is said to resist the graving-tool till

properly varnished, when it may be cut like copper. Its sonorousness is very curious. Cast in bell form its sound is sharp, and not prolonged; but struck as a bar, it is remarkably sweet, pure, and resonant. Its sound is resolved into two tones, related to each other as are D and A. For a musical instrument, fine effects might be had from a series of chromatic bars.

In estimating the relative cost of aluminum as compared with other metals, we must take its specific gravity into the account. A bar of aluminum weighing 1 pound would be about four times as large as a similar bar of silver, brass, bronze, tin, or iron. Hence, at an equal price, aluminum would be four times as cheap as silver, but as it now costs by weight only one-eighth as much, it must be relatively about thirty-two times as cheap. In other words, the purchaser would find it economical to use aluminum in preference to silver for every thing to which it is adapted. As a conductor of electricity it equals silver, and is eight times better than iron, and as a conductor of heat it excels any other metal known. Neither air nor water, hot or cold, affects it, and it resists all acids except hydrochloric. It slowly yields to a mixture of salt and vinegar with a result as harmless as clay itself. It does not seem to be affected by saliva, perspiration or other animal agents. Hydrogen, nitrogen, sulphur, and carbon do not affect it, but it is rapidly attacked by chlorine, fluorine, iodine, and bromine. From the above observation aluminum does not seem to have an intimate analogy with any other known metal, though Richards and Woehler place it near to silicon and boron in the carbon series.

Aluminum melts slowly at about 700° C., without a flux, and its alloys have already been found of use in the mechanic arts, and various suggestions have been offered looking to its use for the minor coins, for which its clearness, its lightness, and freedom from corrosion seem to make it far more desirable than either copper or nickel.

The first article manufactured from pure aluminum was a rattle for the young Prince Imperial of France, in 1856, the sonorousness of which was much admired. It was next made into jewelry, medals, and inlaid work. Its extreme lightness led to its being used for sextants, eye glasses, opera glasses, and the tubes of telescopes. It has been found useful for the beams of balances, for delicate weights, and in the form of fine wire for embroidery. Culinary articles made from it were to be seen at the London Exhibition in 1862, for which it seemed admirably adapted on account of its lightness and immunity from corrosion. Experiments have been rapidly multiplied, under the encouragement given by the increased cheapness of the metal, and a promising field is opening to its use for many ornamental and useful purposes.

The aluminum industry is on a firm footing, both in Europe and America. There have sprung up two distinct lines of manufacture; the one a chemical process, and the other strictly metallurgical. The former produces pure aluminum, and continues to be a complicated process demanding skill and patience. The latter produces only the alloys of aluminum, and has been made extremely simple by certain methods, but for an account of these reference must be had to the various treatises upon the subject. Its interest to the numismatist lies in the probability of its early use for subsidiary coins.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

A TURKISH COLUMBIAN.

Hon. David P. Thompson, ex-Minister to Turkey, was asked by the Sultan to bring as a gift to the President, as evidence of the good will between the two Governments, a superb and artistically wrought gold medal, set with costly diamonds. It is commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, and has pictured the Columbian caravels. The medal is estimated to be worth \$10,000, but Mr. Cleveland cannot, under our laws, take it for his private property.

It is probable that this is only a "medal" by courtesy, being the work of the goldsmith rather than the die-cutter and coining press, but the item is of interest as showing that even "the Sick man" has felt the spirit of the hour.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVII, p. 70.]

DCCCCXI. Obverse, Bust in high relief of San Martin; he wears a military uniform, high collar with embroidery, which also appears on the edge of the coat, which has four buttons; a heavy epaulette on his shoulder and a star on his breast; below the truncation of the arm, in small letters, SIMON F. Legend, on the left, LE GENERAL and on the right, SAN MARTIN. Reverse, An equilateral triangle enclosing the letter G and surrounded by formal rays, making a star of six points, which touch the edge of the Medal; in the spaces between the points are sprigs of acacia. No legend. Copper.¹ Size 29.

DCCCCXII. Obverse, On the centre of the field is a five-pointed star, over which is the radiant sun, with human face. Below the star near the bottom edge, a sprig of olive at the left, crossed by a torch, with flame at the right, the intersections tied by a bow of ribbon. Inscription in a curving line at the top, RESP. ∴ LOG. ∴ IBERICA ∴ 7, and below the star, curving upward, OR ∴ ESPANOL MADRID [Worshipful Lodge Iberica, No. 7, in the Orient of Madrid, Spain.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. Gilt metal. Size 17.²

DCCCCXIII. Obverse, On a field in a circle of dots, Z. | OST-PR. | TREUE Legend, above, LOGE WILHELM, and below, * BARTENSTEIN * [The True Lodge William, of Bartenstein, East Prussia.] Reverse, On the field within a circle, a tankard, handle at right. Legend, GUT FUR EIN GLAS BIER [Good for one glass of beer.] Brass. Size 14.³

DCCCCXIV. Obverse, B on the right and F on the left of an equilateral triangle with Z on its centre. Below, curving to the lower edge, B. Z. F. Reverse, Plain.⁴ Brass. Size 8.

DCCCCXV. Obverse, The compasses extended on a scroll, and enclosing a locomotive moving to left; the head of the compasses is a six-pointed star, on which is G; on the left arm UNION; on the right arm PROGRES; on the scroll, VIS UNITA FORTIOR [United power is stronger.] Two right hands joined surmount the compasses, just above the locomotive. Legend, R. ∴ □ ∴ DES VRAIS AMIS DE UNION & DU PROGRES REUNIS, and below, completing the circle, OR ∴ DE BRUXELLES [Regular Lodge of True Friends of Union and Progress, Orient of Brussels.] Reverse, An equilateral triangle, the field dotted and bearing the tetragrammaton; the triangle is placed on the centre of a star of nine points of formal rays. The device is enclosed in a cable-tow of five knots, tied with a sixth, the ends at the bottom. Legend within the cable-tow, above, FETE DU CENTENAIRE 29^e J. ∴ 2^e M. ∴ [Centennial celebration 29th day of the second month, *i. e.* April.] Below, 5782-5882. Copper. Size 24.⁵

DCCCCXVI. Obverse, A triangular planchet; the field is divided by two lines drawn from the base parallel with the sides, making four compartments; in the upper one, XI; in the lower 17; in that at the left 58, and in the other 90 (November [? or February] 17, 1890.) Legend on a border

¹ This is in the Lawrence collection. I have not found what the Masonic connection of San Martin was. Jean Henri Simon, engraver to the King of Belgium, who died in 1832, issued a series of Medals on the illustrious men of the Low Countries, and this may be his work.

² This is in the Lawrence collection, and like most of the Spanish Medals, is scarce.

³ Bartenstein is a small town of East Prussia, on the Alle. The piece (in the Lawrence collection) shows

the object for which it was struck. The position of the word *Treue* on the Medal seems somewhat singular, and I, therefore, have some doubt as to the translation.

⁴ This little token, in the Lawrence collection, was very likely struck for the same purpose as the preceding, by some German Lodge, but its name and location I have not ascertained.

⁵ An impression of this Medal is in the Lawrence collection. That struck on the Semi-Centennial has been described under CCVIII.

in dead finish slightly raised, on the left, T . . ES T . . on the right, SZ . . K . . □ . . and on the base, UJPEST K . . [My informant reads these letters TOKELETES ES TESTVERISEGHEZ SZABAD KOMUVESI . . KELETEN. Whether the reading of the first two words is exactly correct may be doubtful, but the meaning is almost certainly The Perfect Lodge of the Brotherhood of Freemasons, at the Orient of Neupest.] Reverse, On the field a lion couchant, to left, before him is a book with the word VERITAS [truth] on its open pages; a mountain in the background, over which the sun is rising; its rays fill the upper part of the field. The device is surrounded by a border, on the bottom of which is IN HOC SIGNO VINCES [In this sign thou shalt conquer.] The sides are divided into small triangles. A loop at the top. Yellow metal. Length of side, 28.'

DCCCCXVII. Obverse, A seven-pointed star of rays, with the All-seeing eye in a triangle on its centre. Legend, on a raised circle, SZABASAG : EGYENLOSEG : TESTVERISEG : * [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia, open at the top and crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow, are the square and compasses; on the left arm of the square, ALFÖLD . SZK □ . . ; on the right arm, SZOLNOK 1891 . . . A loop at the top for suspension. White metal.* Size 20.

In my efforts to ascertain particulars concerning these two Hungarian Lodges, I had occasion to consult Abafi's "Geschichte der Freimaurerei in Oestereich-Ungarn," in which (ii, 57) I discovered that the Medal previously described by me under DCLXVI was struck at Prague, Bohemia, on the occasion of opening an Orphan Asylum by the Freemasons of that city, Sept. 1, 1773, and not as supposed by the Valenciennes Lodge to which it is attributed.

W. T. R. M.

THE GROLIER CLUB EXHIBITION.

THE Grolier Club of New York City, chiefly composed, we believe, of gentlemen interested in the art of printing and bookmaking, has recently held an exhibition of Medals,—many of them by French artists, whose work has hitherto been almost unknown to our collectors. Several medallion portraits in very full relief, by Ringel d'Illzach, about one-quarter life-size attracted much attention. "*The Critic*" says:—

Those of Chevreul and Gambetta may be said to be, within a limited circle, celebrated. A portrait of Nathaniel Hawthorne, full face, was modelled expressly for the Club, and is done with less verve perhaps than the other portraits, but very happily reproduces the spiritual expression of the author of "The Scarlet Letter." The attempt to introduce decoratively that celebrated initial and a little view of the Manse is, however, a failure. It is plain that M. Ringel is not an ornamental designer, like his two compatriots, whose best work is in many cases on the reverse of their medals. It is wonderful what varied, graceful and appropriate designs Chaplain makes out of the conventional genii, nymphs, Apollos, wreaths, lyres and other accessories. Even with such material as a palette, an oak-branch, an easel and a book, he arranges a composition that reminds one of what Vollon does in another *genre*. This is the reverse of a portrait, Jean Paul Laurens, painter. Mr. Zographas, Greek banker, has his business and his nationality neatly symbolized by a bee-hive placed under an olive-tree; and Gambetta's death is commemorated by an overturned oak-tree whose roots extend under the altar of the fatherland. Roty's plaque for the French Alpine Club has a nude genius plucking a spray of edelweiss at the verge of a glacier, and his beauty is such that we at once see him to be a genius (though without wings) and no mere shivering mortal. Among Roty's portraits are those of M. Mounet Sully, Dr. Leon Gosselin, M. Chevreul, and Mme. Bouciaut of the Bon Marché.

¹ This recent Hungarian Masonic, which has not been previously described, is in the Lawrence collection. I have not been able to find with certainty whether it should be attributed to the Lodge Vilagossag of Ujpest, or as it is otherwise called, Neupest. The date I take to be that of foundation.

² Szolnok is a Hungarian market town on the Theiss, about fifty miles south-east of Pest. This is a

recent Hungarian Masonic, and the latest Calendar I have been able to find, does not name any Lodge at Szolnok. The word Alföld literally means "lower." Whether it has a different signification Masonically I do not know. sz k are explained on the previous Medal. It may possibly be understood "The Masonic Lodge at Lower Szolnok," but I have not been able to get a reliable translation.

ANOTHER DOLLAR OF 1804 (?).

A SOMEWHAT languid interest has been aroused among Boston dealers and collectors by the reported discovery of a Dollar with the date of 1804. A large board announcing that such a Dollar has been lately purchased, for which the sum of \$1,200 was paid, as the advertisement declared, attracted public attention by those who passed the building now in course of construction opposite the Boston Post Office. Several newspaper articles have also appeared, giving an account of the piece, but with numerous errors as to the number actually known, and their present owners. The history of this coin, as given in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, shows that it is said to have been found by Mr. John F. Whitley, of Taunton, Mass., among his father's possessions, soon after his death. The Boston dealer who happened to hear of it, offered \$1,000 for the piece, which was refused, but a subsequent offer of \$1,200 made him its owner, and the account says it was bought for a New York party.

The contributor to the *Transcript* speaks of twelve as known to the purchaser, which are probably the twelve given in the list in the *Journal* for April, 1891. To these must now be added one mentioned in the *Transcript's* article, as having been purchased in 1889, "by Dr. Edward Walther, of St. Paul, Minn., from an old Norwegian settler, who had long treasured it in a stocking," which he obtained for \$150. The one recently found, if the above statement is true, is therefore the fourteenth; still another, says the article, was bought by "a man named S. L. Cohen, . . . somewhere in Tennessee, for \$150." We are inclined to believe that the writer has confused this with the one numbered 11 in the *Journal* list, which now or recently belonged to Mr. William B. Wetmore, of New York, and was previously owned by two gentlemen of that name, viz.: Mr. Edward Cohen, of Richmond, Va., who took it "in 1865 over the counter," from whom it was bought by the late Col. M. J. Cohen, of Baltimore. If this supposition be correct, and the piece lately found be genuine, on which point we express no opinion, we now have accounts of fourteen, and not fifteen, as might be inferred from the article cited.

The writer also mentions the accidental death of Capt. Hall, of the U. S. Secret Service, and the story of the altered Dollar of 1806, which Capt. Hall is said to have discovered, but which has no foundation whatever, there having been no Dollars struck of that date, as was shown by a letter from Mr. E. L. Royal, Assistant Curator of the U. S. Mint Cabinet, printed in the *Journal* for October, 1887. The remainder of the article in the *Transcript* is amusing, but needs no further comment here, except to say that it revived some of the "romantic" stories about these Dollars, and states that "according to the Mint records 19,570 silver Dollars were coined in 1804." The Mint records state nothing of the kind.

COIN SALES.

THE SPITZER SALE.

A VERY interesting sale which has attracted the attention of all lovers of antique bric-a-brac, and of some national institutions, has been progressing for some time in Paris. The lateness of the issue of the present number of the *Journal* enables us to refer to it briefly; the sale was interesting to numismatists and archaeologists, embracing as it did coins, jewels, rings, objects in carved boxwood and stone, works of art in rock crystal, jasper, etc., paintings, medallions, vases, and illuminated manuscripts. The collection is one chiefly gathered we believe by Mr. Frederic Spitzer, and known as the Spitzer Collection, and it was offered by the well known expert in such matters, Mons. Charles Mannheim, in Paris. One of the New York papers has had a representative present at the sale, and his reports, with illustrations of some of the principal objects of interest, especially the vases, cups, and carvings, have appeared almost daily in its columns. We have before us notes of the sales on eight different days (only a portion of the whole), which amount to nearly half a million dollars, the smallest being \$22,141, and the largest \$113,138.

THE CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, on the 10th of May, the Cabinet of the late Nicholas Petry, of Philadelphia. The auction was held at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, and included Greek, Roman, European and American Coins and Medals. Mr. Petry died many years ago, and his

collection has been deposited in one of the Safe Deposit Companies' Vaults for nearly twenty years. The rarities were a series of Massachusetts silver coins, a Granby copper, which, though poor, brought \$27, a rare Medal of Washington, by Conradt, of which but one other is known, a Quarter Dollar of 1827, considered by the cataloguers an original, and an English Masonic. We note the following prices: a Crown of Edward VI, \$9; a very fine Crown of Elizabeth, \$20; Oxford Half Pound of Charles I, \$32.50; Hammered Shilling of Charles I, \$8; Copper Half Penny of Anne, \$12.50, and a Farthing of the same Queen, \$14; Sixpence, South Sea Co., George I, \$115; Double Real of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, \$5; Four Real piece of Philip V, for Mexico, \$7.25. In the Massachusetts series a Willow Tree Shilling in fair condition, \$13; Oak Tree Shillings, seven in all, brought about \$80, including one clipped and only fair which sold for \$3. The smaller denominations brought equally good prices: a Sixpence, \$19; Threepence, \$7.50, and Twopence, \$3.75; Pine Tree Shillings ranged from \$7.50 to \$22, — from which it will be seen that they were nearly all good specimens, — a Sixpence, \$9.25, and Threepence, \$2.25. A singular 50-Cent piece in Feuchtwanger's metal, with arms of Philadelphia, very rare, and of which the Cataloguers were unable to name the authority by which it was issued, brought \$13. Medal in pewter, "Washington the Great D. G." though in poor condition, all the letters not showing, brought \$19. Of American Coins, a Dollar of 1795, very fine, \$12; Half Dollars, 1794, \$16.50; two of 1795, \$13 each; 1796, very good, bold, \$65; 1797, extra rare, \$54; 1801, extra fine, \$21. The early Quarters sold well, the very rare 1827 (only five genuine known), v. g., but taken from circulation, was bid in at \$150. There were many other pieces we should like to quote, but must refrain. A California \$50 piece, octagon, Moffat issue, brought \$102, and several others of the early private Gold issues high prices, including Colorado, Mormon, and Oregon mintages. A silvered, as issued, "Hard-Times" Jackson (1834), \$10.50; the rare Conradt's Washington, \$40, was secured by Mr. I. F. Wood. We have only further to speak of Lot 760, the English Freemasons' Hall Medal, in silver (Marvin 329), which sold for \$16. The Messrs. Chapman are so uniformly careful that we were surprised to read the following: "Marvin *knew of it only in lead without recipient's name* (which is neatly engraved in on this Medal in the blank space assigned to it)." The only objections we have to this comment, are 1, that Marvin did *not* know of it in *lead*, mentioning under his 329 that the [first] specimen he saw was in white metal, and on page 297 that it was struck in silver; and 2, that he did *not* know it *without* recipient's name. Otherwise the comment in the Catalogue is correct. The *die* has a blank space for name, as described both by Marvin and Chapman, and on *the same page with his description* Marvin gives the names of *two* recipients, while on page 297 he refers to an authority which gives the names of 26 Lodges, and says there were eighty-two gentlemen whose names were similarly inscribed; this piece has "Milborne West, Esq." As we have seen it stated that the possession of this Medal gave a seat and a vote in the Grand Lodge of England, it would have been most extraordinary if one uninscribed had been allowed to be issued. It may be of interest to mention here that the present owner of the first piece described by Marvin, believes it is silver, though it has only a dull "ring." The Sale must be regarded as very successful.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

APRIL 18 and 19, Mr. Frossard sold in Leavitt's New Art Rooms, New York, a collection of 1000 American and Foreign Coins and Medals, including quite a number of the Canadian restrikes, with Paper Money (State and Confederate), Numismatic Books, etc., chiefly from the collection of Mr. E. S. Phillips of Bridgeport, Conn. The pieces brought fair prices, considering the dullness of the season, and the character of the collection, which did not contain a large number of rarities. We quote the following: Among the Ancient coins a Didrachm of Aegina brought \$4.10; a Tetradrachm of Macedonia, Alexander the Great, 6; "Baal-Tars" Persia, 5.70; the Franco-American Restrikes, indicated by the name of the metal incused on the edge, mostly in Mint state, ranged from 85 cents to 2.75; Lageman's Medal of Franklin, silver, size 25, and v. r. 7; Washington Benev. Soc., silver, scratched, 5.10; the Lincoln by Sigel (A. N. & A. Soc.'s), 5.25; Grant, by Hugues Bovy, 7; Erie Canal, in bronze, 12.75; Crown of Christian VII for Greenland, 13; Sword Dollar of James VI of Scotland, 10.25; Silver Penny of the Isle of Man, 1758, 16; Dollar of 1836, 8.65; Half Dollar of 1794, f. and r., 8; Oak Tree Shilling (Crosby, Pl. I. No. 11), 13.50; perhaps a half dozen pieces or so in addition to the above brought \$5, or upwards, but the above are all which attracted our notice. The Catalogue was prepared by Mr. Frossard.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE have received a handsome volume containing the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. This gives the Proceedings at the Annual Meetings from 1888 to 1892, both inclusive, arranged and paged separately, so that should any one desire, the Proceedings for each year may be separately bound. Each has an Obituary Notice of the Members deceased during the year under notice, and a statement of the financial condition of the Society, with its Membership, from which it is clear that the Society continues to enjoy a marked degree of prosperity. The volume has also a very full and interesting Historical Sketch of the Society, with an Artotype plate showing the Medals which have been struck by order of the Society,

followed by a List of the names of all the Members, — Honorary, Corresponding, Life and Active, — including all who at any time have been connected with it, the time of their election being given: those who have deceased are shown by the usual symbol. This was prepared by Mr. William R. Weeks, the Historiographer. The volume closes with an account of the Papers read before the Society at its Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings, which evidently make a very pleasant feature of the Society's work. The Society, while chiefly designed to advance the study of Numismatics, devotes an occasional evening to the local History of New York. Several of the papers are given in full, and among them we notice two very valuable contributions from Mr. Bauman L. Belden, one on the Coins of Annam, and the other on the Queer Shaped Coins of Asia — Chinese, Corean, Japanese, etc. The volume contains nearly 200 pages.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Volume of the Proceedings of this Society for 1890-91, has lately reached us. It is a volume of 130 pages, and besides the Lists of Officers, Members, Donors, etc., it has many of the Papers read before the Society at its Meetings, several of them very fully illustrated with engravings. Among the valuable contributions to the sciences to which its attention is chiefly devoted, we may mention these on Enigmas in American Archaeology; The Prehistoric Coppersmiths of Wisconsin; Weights and Scales among some American Tribes; Copper Implements near Betterton, Md.; Certain Daphnae and Naukratis Symbols; Inscriptions from Easter Islands, and several others of antiquarian interest. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, the President of this Society, is well known as one of the profoundest students and probably the highest American authority on American Antiquities, especially those relating to the language and customs of the early Mexican and Central American peoples.

BOOK NOTICE.

ANNALS OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN CURRENCY. BY ROBERT WALLACE McLACHLAN. (Reprinted from the Transactions of the Royal Society, Canada.) Quarto, 38 pages.

This paper, communicated to the Society by Dr. Bourinet, at its meeting on June 1, 1892, has now been printed in the Society's Transactions, and is a valuable contribution to the subject which it discusses. Mr. McLachlan is well known to our readers as a careful and painstaking student of Canadian Numismatics, and in the brochure now before us, he has added much information to this branch of the science. He supplements his paper by printing the various Acts of the Province and the Dominion bearing on the subject from 1758 to 1868, together with the correspondence of the Provincial authorities on the several importations of copper coins, etc., and closes with descriptions of upwards of 140 pieces — Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc. — relating to Nova Scotia. Included among these are 69 Communion Tokens, a number of which we do not remember having seen previously described. These tokens are also accompanied in many instances by historical notes on the Churches and their Pastors, which add much to the value of the work.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

ANCIENT AMERICAN POTTERY.

There is somewhat of a resemblance in many of the stone implements all over the world. It is only recently that it has been discovered that there is a resemblance in much of the pottery of this early age, especially in the coil pottery. This pottery was made by rolling clay into long strings like cord, and while soft, beginning with one end to coil it round and round, increasing the size of the bottom till it assumed the desired dimensions, then shaping it up the sides (just as straw hats are made) till the acquired form and size was attained. The most extraordinary part of the investigation is that this ware, made in the same manner, is found in the mounds of Florida and Ohio, in the cliff-dwellings of New Mexico and Arizona, in the buried cities of the cañons of these Territories, as well as in the Connecticut valley and under the ancient shell-heaps of Cape Cod, Mass. What a long period of time it must have taken to have this art disseminated over so vast a territory at this early age!

According to the uses these pots were intended for, so were they made large or small, thick or thin, and in various shapes. It was a common practice to use some sharp instruments to dint or work up some fanciful designs without obliterating the lines of the coil; in some cases they are beautifully marked, looking like a carved black oak; others made of light-colored clay in very fine coils prettily indented, formed neat designs. Some of the best ware is handsomely smoothed and rubbed to almost a polished surface before baking. All are smoothed inside; probably some of those intended to withstand heat have plumbago mixed in the inner surface of the vessels. There are many fanciful designs of this ware, some very large jars, pots of all shapes, bowls, cups, pitchers, etc. — [Henry Hales, in *Science*.

MOUND BUILDERS' COFFIN.

In exploring a mound on his farm near Dallasburg, Ohio, a short time ago, Mr. Eltzroth, the owner, came across a clay coffin, some three feet two inches in length and nine and one-half to ten and one-half inches across. The coffin was made of the ordinary yellow clay of that section, and had been molded like brick. The inside was lined with a white or grayish material like soapstone. The middle was covered with a flat stone, and the ends with bark. All that was found in the coffin was black dust, perhaps several handfuls; not a bone was discovered, although at a short distance were found the skeletons of three adults, and not far away the bones of buffalos.

This remarkable coffin was about six feet beneath the summit of a mound, which is six feet high, seventy-five feet wide and ninety long. A cross section over the narrow way, about six feet wide, has been cut. The rest of the mound will be cut down for further discovery. This is thought to be the first discovery of the kind in North America, and it will be of great interest to students of prehistoric remains.

The coffin has been broken, and it may be impossible to get the fragments together. In case it can be done, it will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

EDITORIAL.

ON a previous page we have given some account of the recent Exhibition held by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society in New York. A letter from Mr. Drowne, the Secretary, received since that was printed, informs us that with but few exceptions "all the articles in the exhibition belonged to the Society." About 800 persons showed their interest by their presence.

In this connection we have waited with some interest to see what reception the proposal of a prominent numismatic firm in London, met with from the Chicago Directors. They offered to show a very interesting collection — the finest assortment of English Medals that has yet been formed, numbering over 3,000 specimens in the various metals, dating from the Norman conquest to George II, 1760, including between two and three hundred not in the British Museum collection. Among them were to be more than 130 gold pieces, many of which were said to be unique, a gold medal commemorating the capture of Louisburg, and others of historic interest to Americans. The value of the Medallion portion was set at \$75,000, and there was included in the offer a minor collection of coins, foreign (to England) medals and war medals. This could not but be of interest, and if this was accepted and that of the New York Society treated with indifference, it is hard to suggest a satisfactory explanation. The exhibition of two such collections — the English and American — if shown as at first proposed, would unquestionably have been of the highest value to numismatic art.

CURRENCY.

It becomes harder and harder for the proprietor of a Columbian fifty-cent piece to tell just what his cash capital is. — *Washington Star*.

"Hard pressed for money." The production of the Mint.

CATALOGUES.

We have to announce that new editions of our Catalogues are in preparation.

The completeness and comprehensiveness of our various publications are too well known to render any special description of them necessary. We are, however, expending a considerable amount of time and money in enlarging upon former editions.

The 17th edition of our

COPPER CATALOGUE

is **NOW READY**. It contains upwards of 150 new illustrations specially prepared for this edition. The many new coins which have appeared during the past two and a half years will be found accurately noted. The English, French and German Colonies have been liberally supplied, and in other ways a much larger field has been covered than ever before attempted in a sale catalogue.

The native names of countries, etc., will be found with the corresponding English. The old names of places are given, together with the new; also those which appear in Latin, and some are shown on the coins in no other form. Monograms have been noted and a table of them is furnished, thus making recognition of many coins of the German States of the 16th to 18th Century an easy matter.

The **Reigns of Sovereigns** and those under whom coins were struck is given; also, in many cases, the arms of the city or country, and the name of the **Patron Saints**, frequently the only means of identification. The American Colonial, U. S., and Canadian series have had particular attention, and a simple and easily understood explanation of the "Heraldry of Coins" has been added, and a copious Index.

Every collector or student, whether of long or short experience in the science, will find these catalogues of great utility, in fact almost affording a small library in itself. Our new

GOLD AND SILVER CATALOGUE

will appear early in the coming autumn, containing changes and improvements quite as extensive as in the Copper edition.

PRICE 50 CENTS EACH.

We are also preparing a very exhaustive catalogue of

PAPER MONEY.

In addition to the Colonial, Continental, U. S. Fractional Currency and Confederate States issues, will be given the most complete list of **BROKEN BANK BILLS** known at various times as "Wildcat," "Red Dog," etc., that careful research of months has enabled us to obtain. There will also be a list of private issues (which were commonly called "Shin-plaster," following the period of Hard Times). It includes those uttered by merchants and individuals from the earliest period following the Continental series to the close of the War of the Rebellion. The Hard Times period, 1834 to 1841, and the War of the Rebellion issues (north and south) furnish a large portion

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or prices we pay for certain American Colonial and U. S. Gold, Silver and Copper Coins, (with a Canadian supplement), a **COMPLETE LIST OF THE RARE DATES**, is now ready. Many new cuts are for the first time used in this edition, and the number of pages has been increased.

Send for our new 52 page circular, **POCKET EDITION**, with full list of cheap packets and sets, with much information regarding stock we keep and our manner of doing business. Mailed free on application.

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AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
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QUARTERLY.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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JULY, 1893—JULY, 1894.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

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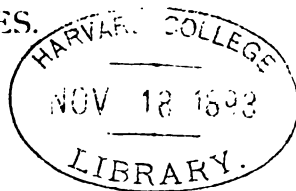
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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

OCTOBER, 1893.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

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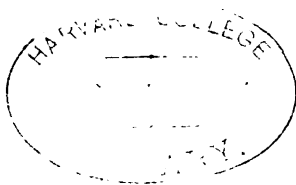
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COLUMBIAN MEDALS.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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BOSTON, JANUARY, 1894.

No. 3.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

ANOTHER Columbian Medal has recently been issued, to swell the list which commemorates the great voyager, and his discovery of a new world. We infer from the fact that the reverse bears the seal of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, that it was struck as their contribution to the medallic records which mark the completion of the fourth century since the little squadron from Spain arrived on the shores of the Western continent. We believe it has long been in preparation, though the time of its appearance is "the day after the Fair." In many respects it is very satisfactory. We give an engraving (photogravure) of the Medal, in the illustration for the present number of the *Journal*.

The Obverse has a profile bust of Columbus to the left; he wears the peculiar cap of the period, which, however, is treated in a somewhat different manner from the styles employed by the various artists who have designed its predecessors; his hair escapes from the band or edge of the cap, and falls in thick, curling locks beneath it, upon his neck: under the truncation, TIFFANY & CO., N. Y. We think it an error of taste to have engraved upon the obverse, and in this place, the name of a firm, instead of that of the artists who made the design, and cut the dies for the Medal. If the firm name was to appear at all, it seems to us that it should have been placed on the reverse, under the wreath, perhaps, or in some less conspicuous place.

There is much to praise in the Medal; the head is spirited, erect in poise, the eye alert, and gazing steadfastly westward; a nobility of mien, an inflexibility of purpose, and a sturdy determination to accomplish his errand, mark every line in his countenance; while there is a serenity and confidence in the expression of the face, which we do not remember to have noticed in other Medals of this series; and there is a singular air of vitality about it, which places it in advance of many of its competitors. Surely an artist capable of designing and executing such a work was entitled to be known, and to have

his name associated with an effort so successful ; not merely the Society, whose insignia it displays, but the whole numismatic fraternity, wherever dispersed, should know it ! The legend is, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GAVE A NEW WORLD TO HUMANITY. By HUMANITY we suppose *mankind* is intended, for certainly the new world got but little *humanity* in return, from those to whom it was given. The word is too ambiguous, and makes the legend almost satirical. A little cross patee, placed near the milling at the bottom, seems unnecessary. The Medal would have been better without it.

The Reverse shows a wreath of olive, open at the top and crossed and tied with a ribbon bow at the bottom ; surmounting the lower portion of the branch of the wreath is a little medallion representation of the seal of the Society which issues it. The size of this, nine millimeters, we regard as much too small, and its position inartistic, unfortunate and meaningless ; it should have been at least fifteen millimeters in diameter, and if it had been placed upon the junction of the stems, it would have been better. Within the wreath is the inscription in six lines, AFTER | FOUR HUNDRED | YEARS OF PROGRESS | FREE AMERICA | HONORS ITS | DISCOVERER.

The Medal is struck in red copper, bronze, gold bronze (which we hear was a failure), and silver, and its size is seventy-seven millimeters, or forty-nine, American scale.

Since the preceding comments were written, some further items of interest concerning this Medal have become matters of common report ; what foundation they may have we do not know, and give them without prejudice, or in any way vouching for their accuracy. We are told that the artist who made the model is a Mr. Whitehouse, and that the dies were engraved abroad. The model, if our memory is correct, was shown in a plaster cast at the interesting "Columbian Exhibition of Medals" held by the Society in New York, some months ago, which was noticed in the *Journal* at the time. As we know of but two machines in the country, that in the United States Mint at Philadelphia, and the one owned by the Gorham Company, of New York, adapted to reducing and cutting dies from an original model, it is very likely that the current gossip that the dies were not by American workmen, is correct. This would seem to be further confirmed by information from other sources that this firm was unable to compete for the Columbian World's Fair Award Medal now in preparation, by reason of a clause in the specifications that the engraving of the dies and the striking of the Medals must be executed in America, and unless the clouds clear, this Medal to which we have given so much space, cannot pose as an American Medal. We should be glad to know, for the sake of American numismatic art, that these rumors have no foundation.

THE MILAN MEDAL.

The dies of the so-called Milan Medal (both obverse and reverse), have been re-cut to strike pieces of a smaller size, and a new obverse die with the bust of the Discoverer only, (the symbolical figures omitted) has been engraved. This has CHRISTOPHER at the left, and COLUMBUS at the right of the head, in the field, and on an outer circle, hollowed, the legend, above, MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S FAIR, and below, * CHICAGO, 1893 * This obverse has been

struck with the reduced Milan reverse. Both this and the preceding are size 36, and are found in bronze and white metal.

We begin, on a subsequent page of this number, a descriptive catalogue of Columbian Medals prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. E. J. CLEVELAND, in which the various Medals described above, and also those in preceding issues, will be briefly mentioned for convenience of reference.

SOME CURIOUS LEGENDS.

It is interesting to notice how skillfully at times the designers of Medals have adapted their legends from the classic authors and from Holy writ, to the events, the memory of which they are intended to perpetuate. Any attempt to catalogue these little sparkles of wit and wisdom would be almost endless, and certainly very tedious, but a few of them may perhaps be noted without wearying your readers. On the Medals, and on some of the coins relating to America there are several instances. The piece of Louis, familiarly known as the *Gloriam regni*, and the oldest Colonial, is one of the latter class. The legend in full is GLORIAM · REGNI · TVI · DICENT · (They shall speak of the glory of thy Kingdom.) The passage occurs in Psalm CXLV (Vulgate), and was a flattering allusion to the power and glory of the French "*grand monarque*." SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM (Blessed be the name of the Lord), of frequent occurrence on the French coins of that period, is a part of a verse in Psalm CXIII.

On the coins of Edward III, of England, we find a Latin text from Luke iv: 30,—translated "But Jesus passing through the midst of them, went His way." These words were regarded as having a talismanic power, which protected the bearer in battle, and guarded him from the assaults of thieves. This motto was also used by Henry VII, on one of his sovereigns, and later by Edward VI. Another legend used by many English Kings, reads "I have set the Lord as my helper," which seems to be an adaptation of the eighth verse of Psalm XVI. Edward III, also used the opening words of the Sixth Psalm,— "Lord rebuke me not in Thine anger,"—and by a singular blunder in the die some were struck with the negative omitted. Many other like examples of Scriptural legends on coins might be cited, but the last we will mention is that on the gold twenty shilling piece of Charles I, sometimes called EXURGAT money from the first word of the Latin text, "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered," the first verse of Psalm LXVIII; but the invocation for the safety of the King against those who sought to dethrone and execute him, was in vain.

Among classic inscriptions or legends we find on one of the early Medals relating to America, struck in 1599, "See what heroes the second Argo carries." The verse from Virgil's Fourth Eclogue, commemorates the victories of Van der Does off the Canary Islands, where the Dutch admiral is compared to Jason: a similar allusion to the voyage in search of the golden fleece is found on one of the Franco-American jetons of Louis XIV, which displays an ancient galley, with a beaver's pelt at its mast-head, which is claimed to be not less valuable than the golden [fleece.]

NON SUFFICIT ORBIS, the boastful motto of Philip II, of Spain, used on many of his Medals, and embroidered in golden letters on the drapery of the vice-regal throne in San Domingo, is taken from the 168th line in Juvenal's Tenth Satire.

When Sir William Phipps, after seeking the sunken Spanish treasure off San Domingo, which he successfully recovered and thereby enriched himself and his patrons, returned with his bullion to England, a Medal was struck (in 1687), which advised the reader of its legend "Let thy hook always hang"—an encouragement to persevere,—the words of which are taken from Ovid's Art of Love, III, 425; and when Queen Anne's victorious fleet returned from their battle at Vigo Bay, one of the Medals struck to commemorate the event quoted from the Aeneid (XI: 54), "These are our returns and our expected triumphs." Cicero's diatribe against the conspirator Catiline furnished a text for one of the satirical Medals against John Law, and the classic myth of Hercules dragging from his concealment Cacus who had stolen his cattle, furnished the device for another.

On one of the jetons sometimes included among the Franco-American series,—a cut of which has appeared in the *Journal* accompanied by some comments from Mr. Geo. M. Parsons, but whose origin has never been satisfactorily determined, I believe,—is a figure of Britannia, and an Indian typifying America. The date the piece bears is 1755, a troublous time for the Continental powers, and the legend is Neptune's abrupt exclamation, when the winds have been released from the caverns of Aeolus and, instigated by Juno, have nearly destroyed the ships of Aeneas. The words are, anglicized, "It behooves me now to sooth the angry waves" (Aeneid, I: 135), a legend used on more than one piece issued under similar circumstances.

Several Medals struck on the occasion of the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar, and on the beginning of a new century, have the legend, NOVUS NASCITUR ORDO (a new order is born), from Virgil's famous Fourth Eclogue, and certainly nothing more appropriate could have been selected. On one of the mortuary Medals which appeared after the death of the Earl of Chatham, was the touching passage from another Eclogue (I: 24), QUIS DESIDERIO etc., "What limit can there be to our grief at his loss?"

The return to England in the last century, of the great explorer, Capt. Cook, after one of his voyages around the world, was marked by his election to membership in the Royal Society, and the striking of a Medal with a most appropriate motto from Horace's Epistle to Piso (line 285), NIL INTENTATUM, etc., "Our [associates — poets in the original] leave nothing untried."

When Holland, resenting the treatment of the struggling American colonies by the British Ministers, entered into a treaty of commerce with the youthful republic, the Medal commemorating the event bore a portion of a line from the Aeneid (VI: 620), which contained the sad warning of the soul of Phlegyas in Hades, lamenting his impious disregard of the eternal laws of right and justice, "Learn from my example to deal justly and not to despise the gods," a lesson England might have read with profit.

Van Loon in his elaborate work on the Medals relating to Holland, has numerous instances of equally apt quotations. In the winter of 1690-91, William III, of England, after a stormy voyage, embarked in a small boat to

make a landing on the shores of Holland. The night was dark, the waves were boisterous, and the ice of a wintry sea impeded his progress. With only a cloak to cover him he was exposed to the storm, and his companions were alarmed at his danger and their own. He observed their anxiety and asked if they thought it hard to die with him. The parallel between this perilous experience, and that of Caesar when he attempted to cross from Otranto to Brindisi, at once suggested itself to the designer — the die is by Koene, a Dutch medallist, but whether he made the design does not appear. The legend has the words addressed by Caesar to his terrified companions on that famous occasion, and reads QUID METUAS · CAESAREM VEHIS, "What do you fear? you carry Caesar!"

In the congress of the Allies who were waging war against France in 1691, William presided. The obverse of a Medal on that event showed Jupiter seated in the council of the gods, and the legend is adapted with slight variation from Ovid (*Metamorphoses*, 1: 166).

INGENTES ANIMO, DIGNAS IOVE CONCIPIT IRAS
CONCILIUMQUE VOCAT.

"He conceives in his mind a mighty wrath, worthy of Jupiter, and assembles a council."

But there must be a limit to your patience, though none to the examples of equal interest which might be quoted, and so I will defer my further citations to some more convenient season.

J. W. L.

AN ASTRONOMICAL MEDAL.

SOME little time ago the *Journal* described various astronomical Medals, and I regret that your correspondent did not continue his contributions. There is another and very rare Medal, which is allied to that series, a brief description of which may be of interest. The obverse has a draped and armored bust of William III, to the right: his hair is long and flowing, and he wears a laurel wreath. Legend, INVICTISSIMVS GVILHELMVS · MAG. (The invincible William the Great.) Beneath, F. D. W: (for F. D. Winter, an engraver who is supposed to have been employed at the Royal Mint, from about the period of the landing of William in England, until about the time of the death of his Queen, and whose works have no great merit.) Near these letters are N. C. A. P. (for Neale, *custos artifex primus*, that is, Thomas Neale, Master of the Mint,—which position he occupied from 1678 to 1699.

The reverse shows the setting sun,—alluding to the declining power of Louis XIV,—a castle, with soldiers on the shore of the ocean; and various military emblems, shields blazoned with the French lilies, etc., are strewn on the ground; above, is a portion of the zodiacal belt, showing the signs of Leo, Libra, and Virgo. Legend, INGRESSO HOC SOLIS DECRESCVNT LVMINA SIGNO. (Having entered this sign the splendor of the sun becomes fainter.) The size is twenty-nine nearly, and the piece exists in silver, bronze and lead.

This Medal is interesting, since the zodiacal sign enables us to fix the date of the battle which it commemorates. Van Loon considers that it has reference to the battle of La Hogue, which took place on the 19th of May,

(O. S.), 1692; but Grueber notes that at that date the sun is in the sign Gemini. If therefore, it alludes to that event, the legend would not be true, for the light of the sun increases for a month or more after that time: for this reason and the presence of the signs of the closing summer, the writer last mentioned believes that it commemorates the battle of Aghrim, which occurred July 12 (O. S.), on which date the sun enters the constellation Leo, and begins to decrease in splendor. The constellation of Leo has also a significance, as it seems to allude to the chief device on the arms of Holland.

It would seem that the latter theory must be the true one. The power of Louis waned rapidly after the severe contest at Aghrim, when General Ginkell with an army of 18,000 won a decisive victory over St. Ruth who commanded the adherents of King James, and out of whose army of 22,000 troops, principally Irish and French, nearly a third were slain, and St. Ruth himself was killed.

SCORPIO.

EXPOSITION MEDALS.

THE announcement is made that the Medals which are to be presented to exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition, are in preparation, and the preliminary design has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. Six months will probably elapse before they will be ready. The well known artist, Augustus St. Gaudens, is at work completing the design, and a recent issue of a New York paper states that he has chosen as his theme the landing of Columbus; the motive is the same as that of the statue of the discoverer which stood before the Administration Building on the Fair Grounds, the design of which was by the same artist. Columbus is represented as standing, his head bare; he is in armor, and draped with a cloak, the folds of which are floating in the wind; he lifts his sword and plants the banner of Spain upon the shore, as he takes possession of the New World in the name of the Spanish monarchs. Behind him is a group of his followers, and the boats which brought the landing party are on the shore. The reverse is to have a symbolical figure representing youth. The Medal will be struck in bronze, and the design, the dies, and the entire work on the Medals is required to be done in this country.

As a matter of interest in this connection, we give, by the courtesy of the Worthington Company, of New York, an engraving of the Grand Prize Medal of the French Exposition Universelle, of 1889, from one awarded to that company for their exhibit. The obverse has a draped and armored figure of the Republic bestowing a laurel crown on an artisan, slightly draped, who is seated at the left on an anvil, and bends forward to receive his reward: Near him are implements of labor, and beneath the group is a portion of a hemisphere, with the Eiffel tower and a glimpse of some of the buildings of the Exposition in the foreground. Legend, EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE; the date 1893 is placed over the hemisphere between the figures. The reverse has a winged and laureated figure of Fame blowing a trumpet, which she holds in her right hand, while her left embraces a profile bust of the Republic wearing a liberty cap and a wreath. Fame is seated facing the left, and over her left knee is thrown a mass of drapery which falls upon a tablet bearing the name

of the recipient; beneath is a branch of laurel, which extends upward, and appears at the left of the tablet. On the field at the left, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE; a five-pointed star illumines with its rays the field between her extended wings. The design is spirited, but the criticism has been made that the distinction between the obverse and the reverse is not sufficiently marked.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 38.]

667. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: IOHN HOWARD. F.R.S. (The points are three cornered.)

Reverse. Within field: H H(ICKMAN) in monogram, script. Inscription: 1792 WESTMINSTER-HALFPENNY Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE IRON WAREHOUSE N° 5 EDGBASTON STR^T BIRM(INGHAM) (Duisburg incorrectly has LACARLE [for WAREHOUSE], and EDGRASTON.) Copper. 18. 29 mm.

Batty, I, p. 199, Nos. 1697, 1697A; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 1; Neumann, No. 23580; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 31.

668. As preceding, save on rim: EGBASTON. Copper. 18. 29 mm.

Batty, I, p. 199, No. 1697B.

669. *Obverse.* Large bust, to left. Inscription as in preceding.

Reverse. Within field: 1792 | H H in script monogram. Inscription: BIRMINGHAM. PROMISSORY. HALFPENNY. (Three-cornered points.) Upon rim: PAYABLE AT H. HICKMAN'S WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM. (Kluyskens erroneously has BURCKMANS.) Copper. 18. 29 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 251, Nos. 2324~~1~~, 2325, '6, '7; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 27; Neumann, Nos. 24123-4; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, Nos. 32-3.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, that of Mr. Howard Edwards of Philadelphia and my own. Pye and Batty differ as to whether there are two varieties, with one and two buttons respectively, but the latter is convinced that there was but one obverse die.

670. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with short hair. Inscription as in preceding. (Three-cornered points.)

Reverse. Date and monogram as preceding. Inscription: BIRMINGHAM PROMISSORY FARTHING. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, Nos. 883-5; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12; *Ibid.*, Suppl., II, p. 27; Neumann, No. 24125; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, Nos. 34, 37.

Duisburg described in his first supplement an alleged variety with the monogram JAHC, and in his second supplement the present token. Mr. McLachlan has, however, pointed out to me that the first was undoubtedly an error, from misreading the script monogram H H.

671. As preceding, but edges dentated, and planchet thicker. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, No. 882; Neumann, No. 24126; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 35.

672. As preceding, but on rim: H. HICKMANS WAREHOUSE BIRMINGHAM

Batty, I, p. 551, Nos. 880-1; Neumann, No. 24127; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 36. Copper.

673. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Blank. Rim as preceding. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 551, No. 879.

674. *Obverse*. Bust, to right (?). Inscription as in preceding.

Reverse. Female seated on a rock, holding palm branch. Legend: UNITY AND PEACE. Copper.

Batty, I, p. 440, Nos. 4265-6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 698; Low, Cat. of U. S. and Colonial Coins, No. 161.

This is supposed to belong to the so-called "Pennsylvania Copper" series. It is therefore the first of the American "Howards." One of Batty's specimens was counterstamped on both sides: FOREVER

675. *Obverse*. Small bust, to left. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. | HALF-PENNY.

Reverse. Within a beaded circle, a sitting female facing left, with branch of olive on her left arm, which is supported by a vase. With her right she directs a youth with key, towards a prison. At her feet three vases, one of which is overturned. Above, irradiated: GO FORTH Legend: REMEMBER THE DEBTORS IN GOAL (*sic*) Exergue: a rosette. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LANCASTER LONDON OR BRISTOL

Batty, I, p. 114, Nos. 532, '3, '4; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 2; Neumann, No. 22961; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 38.

In the Booth (Fisher) collection and my own.

676. As preceding, but upon rim: PAYABLE IN LANCASTER OR BRISTOL

Batty, I, p. 114, No. 531.

677. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT LONDON OR DUBLIN. X. X. X. X. X. Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 144, Nos. 956-8; Kluyskens, II, p. 43; Neumann, No. 23369; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 39.

In my collection.

678. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN DUBLIN OR LONDON. + . + . + .

Batty, I, p. 370, No. 3707; Neumann, No. 25112; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 40.

679. As preceding. Upon rim: CURRENT EVERYWHERE + + + + +.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4271; Neumann, No. 25432; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 41.

680. As preceding, but rim without inscription.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4269.

681. As preceding, but rim milled.

Ibid., I, p. 441, No. 4270.

682. As preceding, but ILCHESTER before GOAL. Upon rim; PAYABLE IN BANBURY OXFORD OR READING

Ibid., I, p. 210, No. 1850; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 1685.

683. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Britannia seated on globe, with lance and olive branch. Legend: RULE BRITANNIA.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4267; Neumann, No. 25431; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 42.

684. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Female seated, holding mining tools. Inscription: HALFPENNY 1790

Batty, I, p. 441, Nos. 4268, 4268A.

685. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. PHILANTHROPIST.

Reverse. A market cross. Inscription: CHICHESTER HALFPENNY 1794 Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON

Ibid., I, p. 234, No. 2170.



THE NEW PORTUGUESE COPPER COINAGE.



PRIZE MEDAL OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1889.



REDUCED OBVERSE, MILAN COLUMBIAN.

686. *Obverse*. As preceding. The bow of queue points between N and T, the N in front of frill, and the S back of centre of top of head.

Reverse. The arms of Portsmouth; a three-towered citadel, over the gate a shield bearing a leopard. Above, a horizontal crescent, surmounted by a star-shaped eye, bisecting the words HALF-PENNY. Inscription: CHICHESTER AND PORTSMOUTH. Exergue: 1794. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT SHARPS PORTSMOUTH AND CHALDECOTTS CHICHESTER (Neumann has 1797.) Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Ibid., I, p. 101, Nos. 331-3, and 2870A; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 3; Neumann, No. 22872; Conder, p. 42, No. 17; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 43.

In my collection.

687. As preceding, save that the bow is opposite N, and the N under the frill. Copper. 18. 28 mm.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 44.

In my collection.

688. As preceding, save PORTSMOUTH AND CHICHESTER. Upon *obverse*, the bow opposite H, and S over centre of head; upon *reverse*, C to left of centre of P. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 101, No. 328; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 12; Neumann, No. 22871; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 45.

In the Government (Lee) Collection and my own.

689. As preceding, save bow opposite N; and on *reverse*, C to right of centre of P. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 101, Nos. 329-30, 334-5; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 46.

In my collection.

690. As preceding, but on rim: PAYABLE DARLINGTON & STOCKTON (DURHAM) Batty, I, p. 92, Nos. 168-9; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1688.

691. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Britannia, to left, seated on globe, leaning on shield, with lance and olive branch. Legend: RULE BRITANNIA. Exergue: 1794. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE LIVERPOOL.

Batty, I, p. 119, Nos. 643-4; Neumann, No. 22011; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 48.

692. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT I IORDANS DRAPER GOSPORT.

Batty, I, p. 100, No. 313; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1891, No. 1686.

693. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON \\\\\\\

Batty, I, p. 144, No. 959; Neumann, No. 23367; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 49.

694. As preceding, but 1795, and upon rim: CURRENT EVERYWHERE ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ Copper. 18. 28 mm. Edges milled.

Batty, I, p. 441, Nos. 4272-3; Rudolphi, p. 77, No. 325; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 5; Neumann, No. 25430; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 47.

In my collection.

695. As the last, save rim milled.

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4273A.

696. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of York; a castle filled with soldiers; to the left a draw-bridge, over which four soldiers are passing. Inscription: CLIFFORD'S TOWER. Exergue: A. D. 1100. Upon rim: FEAR GOD AND HONOR THE KING. X.

Neumann, No. 24402. Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 51.

697. As preceding, but rim is plain.
Batty, I, p. 311, No. 2963.

698. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of Glasgow; within a shield a tree with birds on its branches, and a bell hanging from it; a salmon across its trunk. Legend: LET GLASGOW FLOURISH. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE HOUSE OF GILBERT SHEARER & CO.

Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 4; Neumann, No. 24769; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 52.

699. As preceding, but rim milled.
Batty, I, p. 342, No. 3344.

700. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Liberty facing, erect; in right hand, the pole and cap; in left, a rudder; beside her, a bale. Legend: LIBERTY & COMMERCE. Exergue: 1794 Upon rim: PAYABLE IN LONDON (The same as reverse of the Talbot Allum & Lee New York Cent of 1794.)

Ibid., I, p. 144, No. 960; Kluyskens, II, p. 42; Neumann, No. 23368; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 53.

In my collection. This is considered to belong to the early American Series. It is the second of the American Howards, No. 674 being the first.

701. As preceding. Upon rim: PAYABLE AT STORE OF +
Coin Collectors' Jour., Oct., 1885, p. 158, No. 6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No.

54. The third American Howard.

702. As preceding, save 1795, and upon rim: WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT.

Coin Collectors' Jour., July, 1887, p. 108; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1888, No. 697.

The fourth American Howard.

703. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Within a circle a ship under sail, to right, its mainmast dividing the words NEW-YORK. Inscription: TALBOT ALLUM & LEE | ONE CENT.

Coin Collectors' Jour., Oct., 1885, p. 158, No. 3; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 55. The fifth American Howard.

704. *Obverse*. As preceding, save bust to right (?).

Reverse. The arms of Exeter; two winged horses supporting an armorial shield. Above, a lion, to right, supporting an orb; beneath, upon a band: SEMPER FIDELIS Inscription: EXETER HALFPENNY. Exergue: 1792 Upon rim: PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF SAMUEL KINGDOM. X.

Neumann, No. 22758; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 50.

705. As preceding, save that rim is milled.
Batty, I, p. 90, No. 145.¹

The two American Medals struck in memory of Howard by the Howard Associations of Norfolk, Va., and Memphis, Tenn., have been already described, under Nos. 198 and 203.²

Before proceeding with the English Personal Medals, I shall, in the next paper, mention a number of South American pieces, of which I have recently obtained descriptions.

[To be continued.]

¹ It will have been seen that Batty, though so excessively minute in his divisions, often indeed mentioning as separate varieties what were merely defaced or obliterated specimens, failed to discover several that are well authenticated. Prattent (*The Virtuoso's Companion* [illustrations only], London, 1796, pages 89-90) gives six reverses, to wit: Remember The Debtors, etc.; Chichester and Portsmouth; Portsmouth and Chiches-

ter; Rule Britannia 1795; H H Birmingham Promissory Halfpenny; and H H Westminster Halfpenny.

I must acknowledge my very great obligation to Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal, who has been kind enough to revise all my references to Batty, and to carefully compare them with Conder and Prattent.

² *The Journal*, July, 1891, pp. 8, 9.

ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR.

THERE will always be some romantic story in circulation about 1804 dollars. In April, 1891, the *Journal* printed what we then believed to be a complete list of the owners of these pieces, and although several reputed finds have been chronicled, one within a year,—described with much particularity as to the place where it was found, the person by whom purchased, and its subsequent history—no sufficient evidence has yet been presented to convince us that the piece to which we allude has been conclusively shown to be what it is claimed, and Mr. Nexsen's list has thus far needed no revision, in our judgment, until now.

Within the last few weeks we have seen mention of three more of these so-called 1804 dollars; one of them is reported to be the property of a lady somewhere in Michigan, who of course has been offered and refused a sum far in excess of what is probably its actual value; we may let this story rest until we find some more reliable basis to support it than a floating item in a country newspaper.

The knowledge of the next comes to us from responsible parties, and its existence cannot be disputed. The Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia, write to the editors that "There has appeared in Philadelphia, one of the re-strike (so-called) 1804 dollars, having a lettered edge, and being one of those made at the Mint about 1868. Condition fine. It is said to have come from Richmond, Va., but we have no faith in the story. *It was shown to us*, and we declined to purchase at any price, and what disposition has since been made of it, we are unaware." This is positive proof of the existence of an 1804 dollar, with lettered edge, in addition to the twelve (two with plain edge) catalogued and their ownership given in April, 1891, by Mr. Nexsen. For 1868, in Mr. Chapman's letter, we should probably read 1858, (see *Journal*, iii: 7), but the difficulty in connecting the piece with that issue is, that the scamp who wrongfully used the Government dies at that time, was not able to get the collar to letter their edges, and having been put on the market with plain edges, the fraud was speedily discovered. The piece under notice has a *lettered* edge, and is in fine condition; we are therefore inclined to believe that it has never been in circulation, and is very probably one of the re-strikes of an earlier date—between 1836 and 1840. Of these it has been "asserted that there were as many as fifty." (See *Journal*, ii: 24).

There are some curious points in connection with the story that it came from Richmond, which we should like to see substantiated. A year or two ago in a newspaper article on the subject, we remember to have seen it stated that there was such a dollar in existence, and in the possession of some one residing near Richmond. The owner's name was not given, and little attention was paid to the report by collectors or dealers, for it was thought by those who gave any heed to it, to be a traditional story, based on the history of what is usually known as the Cohen Dollar, (No. II, in Mr. Nexsen's list) and which was actually found in Richmond.

The story told of the recently discovered piece is that "Rosenthal Brothers, dealers in old iron, had a debtor in Virginia from whom they vainly tried for some time to collect a bill of \$500. Recently the Virginian sent the firm one of the much sought for 1804 dollars. He stated that he sent the coin in payment of his bill, and if the Rosenthals could sell it for more than the total they could keep the balance. In explanation of how he came in possession of the dollar, the Virginian wrote that he had bought it for thirty dollars, from an old negro who was ignorant of its value and rarity, and in whose family it had been for a long time. The Rosenthals are said to have taken it to the Philadelphia Mint, where it was pronounced genuine. A coin collector has offered \$350 for it, which they refused, etc." This is the substance of the story as printed in several newspapers.

As we have stated, the existence of the piece is clearly established by expert testimony. But as to the other points of the story we have thus far no positive knowledge. The singular part of the tale is that to a certain degree it confirms the report that such a piece was in existence in or near Richmond, which originated, or at least was occasionally put in circulation, since the Cohen Dollar came to light. Whether

the story is true or a myth must be left to be determined by future investigation. It may be established, perhaps, but we must wait for future developments before we accept it with implicit faith,—if it is *not* true, we shall, perhaps, have the actual facts in time, remembering the Latin line on one of the satirical Medals of John Law:—“Quod verum est, lateat quamvis, aliquando patebit,” “The truth although concealed, will some time or other come to light.”

Lastly, since this story appeared, we have seen the report that a dealer in old books in Canal Street, New York, is in the habit of carrying about in his pocket, done up in a scrap of paper, one of these same 1804 Dollars,” which “is in excellent condition, though it has been circulated,” and which “as far as he remembered, had been paid him for some books quite a long time ago.”

ENGLISH PERSONAL MEDALS.

THE London “Numismatic Chronicle” has for some years been publishing a series of articles descriptive of English Personal Medals, struck since 1760, with brief accounts of the individuals commemorated, or the events which elicited the pieces. These have now reached to the name of Thomas Holloway, the list being arranged in alphabetical order. The work is from the pen of Mr. H. Grueber, and is somewhat on the line of the very valuable “Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain,” so well known as one of the most complete descriptive works on Medals, relating not alone to English history, but to contemporaneous matters connected with it indirectly. Many of the Medals described in the “English Personals,” as well as in “Medallic Illustrations,” have also a close relation to our own history.

The list now in course of publication is full without being diffuse. Being arranged in alphabetical order, it is not very difficult to find any desired piece, so far as its position in the list is concerned, but the descriptions appear only at intervals, which makes it necessary to search through a long file to find one which may be wanted, and as the descriptions are not numbered (as they were in “Medallic Illustrations”), there is occasionally some trouble in referring to them. It is much to be desired that these papers should be collected into a volume, when this defect can easily be remedied, for a work of this character would be interesting and valuable to all students of the Medallic side of Numismatics—a branch of the science to which we could wish the “Chronicle” gave more attention.

COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLARS.

THE last number of the *Journal* mentioned that upwards of half a million of the Souvenir Half Dollars were said to be in the hands of the Commissioners of the Exposition; it is now stated that the amount in the hands of these gentlemen largely exceeds that number, and the *New York Sun* of December 10, says that Mr. Ellsworth, representing the owners, had called at the Treasury Department and paid to Acting Secretary Curtis \$40,300 to defray the cost of transporting and recoining the unsold remainder, which, it is now stated, exceeds \$1,700,000.

“The object to be attained is to enhance the value of those now in the hands of the Commission,” which seems to imply that even the large amount mentioned above, more than two-thirds of the original grant, does not cover the value of those unsold. “Secretary Carlisle was requested to re-coin the twenty-five and fifty cent souvenirs, at the expense of the Government, but this he declined to do, and notified the Commission that unless it bore the expense of the recoinage he would issue the souvenir pieces at their face value. As this would materially reduce the value of those in the hands of purchasers and speculative holders, Mr. Ellsworth was sent to make the necessary deposit.” The Managers will thus be able to realize only about \$3,500,000 instead of \$5,000,000, as they anticipated, from the sale of these pieces. Quite a large number of the coins have never left the National Treasury.

SOME COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

1. A reduced copy of the Milan Medal, illustrated and described in the *Journal* for October, 1892. Bronze, white metal and white metal oxydized. Size 37½. The design and modelling of the Milan Medal is the work of Prof. Pagliaghi; the engraving by Capuccio; struck in the laboratory of Stefano Johnson.

2. *Obv.* Same bust as on 1, but larger. Legend: CHRISTOPHER at the left; COLUMBUS at the right, all within a double circle, around which: ★ MEMENTO OF THE WORLD'S FAIR ★ CHICAGO 1893. Exergue: JOHNSON at edge of circle. *Rev.* Same as 1. Bronze, white metal and white metal oxydized. Size 37½.

[Illustrations of Nos. 1 and 2 appear in this number.]

3. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) in high relief, facing right, wearing cap with ear-flap. Legend: CRISTOFORO at the left; COLOMBO at the right. *Rev.* A three-masted vessel sailing to left within a circle, around which: AL GRANDE ITALIANO SCOPRITORE DEL NUOVO MONDO < > No milling. Silver and silver gilt. Size 15 with perforated loop at top edge, and ring. From the Italian Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

4. *Obv.* Columbus (beardless) standing on the deck of his vessel, the tiller in his left hand, arm bared. To his right hand a standing female touches his right shoulder with her left hand, pointing forward with her right; two vessels in the distance. Legend: CHICAGO 1893. above; GUANAHANE OCT. 12TH 1492. below. Exergue: F. KOCH. at base of deck. *Rev.* A large vessel sailing to left. Inscription: SANTA MARIA below, all within a rope in nearly a circle, the ends being separated at bottom by a trophy of two nearly square shields whose edges bind, bearing respectively the arms of the United States and of Spain, both surmounted by a spread eagle on a hemisphere; from behind each shield three flags project. Legend: TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA circling between the rope and an outside scalloped border. Edge milled. Oxydized white metal. Size 33.

5. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing right. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* A group of figures, standing, etc. Legend: LANDING OF | COLUMBUS below. White metal. Size 24.

6. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) facing, with high ruffle collar. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Group, vessels, etc., with LANDING OF | COLUMBUS below. Brass. Size 16½, ribbon and pin attached.

7. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-quarter to left. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Busts of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, jugate, facing left. Legend: PATER SAVIOUR DEFENDER curving above. Brass. Size 16½, ribbon and pin attached.

8. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing right. Legend: COLUMBUS at the left; 1492-1892 at the right. *Rev.* Group standing, with LANDING below. Brass. Size 8½.

9. *Obv.* Large bust (beardless) in high relief, facing left, back turned to observer, wearing cloak, a fold thrown over the right shoulder. Legend: CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS at the left; DISCOVERER OF AMERICA at the right. *Rev.* A crowned woman seated, facing three-quarters right, beside a globe which shows a new world; a sceptre, point downward, in her left hand, her right arm passes through a laurel wreath and rests on a tablet inscribed: CHICAGO | MAY | TO | OCTOB all partly encircled by: IN COMMEMORATION OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893 above. Exergue: L. CHR. LAUER, NURNBERG. No milling. Aluminum, dull silver color. Size 44½. This appears to be an *American* edition of the Medal with *Spanish* legends described in the *Journal* for last July.

Numbers 10 to 23 inclusive below are milled, and are struck in copper, brass and aluminum. Size 23.

10. *Obv.* Same bust of Columbus as on 9, small, and nearly encircled by two olive branches tied together at bottom, within a ring encircled by: * THE · WORLD'S · COLUMBIAN · EXPOSITION · CHICAGO · 1893. *Rev.* Building, etc. Legend: THE ADMINISTRATION | BUILDING | 260 FEET SQUARE COST \$450.000 below.

11. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., on lower half, with MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL | ARTS | 787 × 1687 FEET · 31 ACRES | COST \$1.500.000 below. Another building, etc., on upper left quarter, with CASINO AND MUSIC HALL below it. A vessel, etc., on upper right quarter, with IMITATION BATTLE SHIP below it.

12. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE MACHINERY HALL | 850 FT. LONG, 500 FT. WIDE | COST \$1.200.000 below.

13. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE ART PALACE | 320 × 500 FEET | COST \$670.000 below.

14. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE AGRICULTURAL | BUILDING | 500 × 800 FEET · COST \$618.000 below.

15. *Obv.* Same as reverse of 13. *Rev.* Same as 14.

16. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE HORTICULTURAL | BUILDING | 250 × 1000 FEET | COST \$300.000 below.

17. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with MINES AND MINING | BUILDING | 350 × 700 FEET COST \$265.000 below.

18. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING | 345 FT. WIDE, 700 FT. LONG | COST \$401.000 below.

19. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE FISHERIES BUILDING | 200 × 1100 FEET | cost \$200.000 below.

20. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., on lower half, with THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING | 250 × 960 FEET | COST \$370.000 below. Another building, etc., on upper half, with THE FORESTRY BUILDING | 203 × 523 FEET COST \$100.000 below it.

21. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with THE WOMANS BUILDING | 200 × 400 FEET | COST \$120.000 below.

22. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Building, etc., with U. S. GOVERNMENT · | 345 × 415 FEET 3.3 ACRES | COST \$400.000 below.

23. *Obv.* Same as 10. *Rev.* Statue of Liberty.

24. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) one-quarter to right, wearing cap with flaps turned up at sides, with 1492 at the left and 1892 at the right, all within a circle encircled by · THE · WORLDS · COLUMBIAN · EXPOSITION · CHICAGO · 1893. *Rev.* Same as obverse. Edge $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, and milled to imitate a pile of 8 medals. White metal. Size 25. Struck as a paper weight; also made as a box, hollow, divided at middle, accompanying and to contain the medals, Nos. 10-23; and also made as an inkstand or souvenir.

25. *Obv.* Same bust as on 10. Legend, CRISTOBAL at the left, COLON at the right. *Rev.* Inscription, WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXHIBITION | 1893 in parallel lines across, encircled by two laurel branches tied together at bottom. Aluminum. Size 18, perforated loop at top edge.

26. *Obv.* Same bust as on 9. Legend: CRISTOBAL at the left, COLON at the right, all encircled with WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION 1893 all within circle sunk $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, and encircled above by two oak branches tied together at bottom. *Rev.* Same as *obv.*, but incuse. Aluminum. Size 66. A placque.

27. *Obv.* Group. In the centre Columbus (beardless) kneels facing, sword in right hand, erect flag in left hand, followers, Indians, boat, vessel in distance. Legend:

LANDING OF COLUMBUS | * 1492 * below, all within a circled encircled by stars. *Rev.* Building. Exergue, MADE IN GERMANY on the base. Legend: ADMINISTRATION | BUILDING below, all within a circle encircled by, * WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO * 1893 (in panel). White metal. Size 32.

28. *Obv.* Building, with ADMINISTRATION BUILDING CHICAGO partly encircling above. Exergue: MADE IN GERMANY. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in parallel lines across, encircled by a laurel wreath of two branches tied at bottom. The obverse fits into the reverse, they being separate shells united at top by ring. On the inner side of obverse a photograph of Owings Building, and on that of reverse a photograph of Machinery Hall. Brass. Size 16.

29. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) one-quarter to right, with high ruffle collar. Legend: COLUMBUS at right. Exergue: A. O. AMEIS on base. *Rev.* Building. Legend: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN at the left; EXPOSITION at the right; CHICAGO | 1893 | ADMINIS. TRATION BUILDING below. All in high relief. Bronze, thick. Size 44.

30. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) one-quarter to right wearing a soft cap with flaps turned up at sides, on a pedestal; an oak branch behind his back visible at his shoulders, all within a circle around which * CHRISTOPHE • COLOMB • CONSILIO • ET • ANIMIS. *Rev.* A woman standing facing, a spread eagle on her head, and behind her, three flags, eagle and olive branch on a shield, stars in the background, all within a circle surrounded by * WORLD'S • COLUMBIAN • EXPOSITION * 1893. Aluminum. Size 33.

31. *Obv.* Bust similar to that on 30, with 1492 at the left; 1892 at the right; COLUMBUS below, all within a circle surrounded by * WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION * CHICAGO. *Rev.* An oblong sunken panel encasing below mica a one-cent "Columbian" postage stamp with COLUMBIAN | 1893 above; PAT. PENDING | SOUVENIR below. (On other specimens are encased photographs of Treasury notes, etc.) White metal. Size 33.

32. *Obv.* Bust similar to that on 30, with 1492 at the left; 1892 at the right, all within a circle surrounded by * COLUMBIAN SOUVENIR MEDAL * CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR 1893. *Rev.* A vessel. Legend: IN GOD WE TRUST on a curved scroll above; U. S. MAN OF WAR on a curved scroll below. Exergue: PATENT APPLIED FOR. The two shells forming this medal separate, attached to a paper strip on which are fourteen views of buildings, etc. Tin plate. Size 36.

33. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-quarter to left, wearing a soft cap with flaps turned up at sides; he holds an open map before his breast, all encircled by a heavy wreath; the whole surrounded by * CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS * BORN 1456 [should be about 1435] * DIED 1506. *Rev.* To the right a crowned woman seated, her left arm resting on a shield bearing the United States arms; at her right an Indian woman standing, both are pointing with right hands extended to the Exposition grounds in the distance; beyond, is the rising sun. Above them, beneath a star, a flying eagle over a scroll inscribed, E PLURIBUS UNUM. Below them 1492-1892 | IV. CENTENNIAL; all nearly encircled by SOUVENIR WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. CHICAGO. U. S. A. 1892-1893. Bronze and white metal. Size 32½.

34. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) of Columbus facing one-quarter to right wearing a fur collar, on and in high relief from the globe surmounted by a spread eagle, an olive branch in the right talon, and arrows in the left; the globe more than half encircled below by a scroll bearing the legend, GENOA 1447 | PALOS 1492 | SAN SALVADOR 1492 | CHICAGO 1893—each of the four folds of scroll containing a name and date. *Rev.* On a lambrequin the Arms of Maryland surmounted by the crest of Lord Baltimore. Inscription: 1893 | COMMEMORATING | MARYLAND'S | PARTICIPATION IN THE | WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION in parallel lines, across and just above; all encircled by a design composed of six wild geese flying above; grasses, birds, turtles, water, fruits below. Bronze and white metal. Size 28½. Attached to the upper rim is a bar $1\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{3}{16}$ inches, inscribed SOUVENIR, suspended by a parti-color orange and black (the Balti-

more colors) silk ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long to a pin bar $1\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches, inscribed MARYLAND, having a segment-shaped scallop $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches on the centre of the top edge. There is printed on the orange half of the ribbon, Design copyright | 1893 . | BY FRANK BROWN | GOVERNOR.

35. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) facing one-half to left. All the legends are in sunken letters: IV CENTENARIO at the left; COLOMBIANO at the right. *Rev.* Legend: CHICAGO (in segment line across) | 1893 (in straight line) | — | No milling. Oxydized silver. Size 11, with perforated loop at top edge, with ring. By Whiting Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

36. *Obv.* Bust (bearded) facing right. Legend: CHRISTOPHER at the left; COLUMBUS at the right. *Rev.* A vessel sailing to right, SANTA MARIA below. Brass shell. Size $14\frac{1}{2}$, silk ribbon and eagle pin attached.

37. *Obv.* Same bust as on 36. Legend: COLUMBUS below. *Rev.* Blank. Brass. Size 15.

Numbers 38, 39 and 40 below, are in brass gold plated, and brass. Size $8\frac{1}{2}$. By Geo. B. Soley, Philadelphia, Pa.; struck in Machinery Hall on the first steam coining press used by the U. S. Government.

38. *Obv.* Bust (beardless) of Columbus facing one-quarter left. Legend: WORLDS at the left; FAIR 1893 at the right. *Rev.* The Lord's Prayer in fifteen lines across.

39. *Obv.* Bell inscribed: PASS STOW | PHILADA | MDCCLIII. Legend: LIBERTY at the left; BELL at the right; 17 [divided by the clapper] 76 below. *Rev.* Same as 38.

40. *Obv.* A crown, through which passes a radiant passion cross diagonally downward to the left. *Rev.* Same as 38.

41. *Obv.* Group standing, etc.; Columbus (bearded) facing right, standing in the foreground, a sword in right hand, and flag in left. Exergue: 1492 below at centre; all within a circle composed of stars and 1892 below at centre; the whole encircled by the legend: ★ DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN HONOR OF THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA ★ UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. *Rev.* A spread eagle on shield holding in beak a scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM olive branch in right talon and arrows in left; radiant star above, all encircled by ★ WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ★ CHICAGO 1893. Aluminum. Size 23; perforated loop at top edge.

42. *Obv.* Same group as on 41; 1492 below, all encircled by stars. *Rev.* Eagle as on 41; WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION (in curved lines) above; CHICAGO | 1893 (in straight lines) below. Brass and aluminum. Size $18\frac{1}{2}$; perforated loop at top edge.

43 is 42 forming part of a watch chain, consisting also of three square medals. Respectively: (a.) *Obv.* Liberty head to left, wearing liberty cap, encircled by stars. *Rev.* E | PLURIBUS | UNUM, all inscriptions in parallel lines across. (b.) *Obv.* Capitol at Washington within a beaded circle. *Rev.* IN GOD | WE | TRUST. (c.) *Obv.* Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, within a beaded circle. *Rev.* UNITED | WE STAND | DIVIDED | WE FALL. Brass gilt. Each, size 10×10 ; all joined together by rings.

44. *Obv.* Group similar to that on 41 but more persons. LANDING OF COLUMBUS below. *Rev.* Inscription: DISCOVERY | OF | AMERICA 1492 | COLUMBIAN FAIR | CHICAGO • ILLINOIS | U. S. A., 1893 across. Aluminum. Size $25\frac{1}{2}$.

45. *Obv.* Group similar to that on 44, with LANDING OF COLUMBUS IN AMERICA | OCTOBER 12TH, 1492 below, all on a globe. Exergue: PAT'D DEC. 1. 1891. below. *Rev.* View of the Fair and WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. | CHICAGO. 1892-3 below, all on a globe. Legend: WORLD'S-FAIR above; SOUVENIR below. Aluminum. Size $28\frac{1}{2}$.

46. *Obv.* View of the Fair on a globe encircled by ✠ 1492 ✠ WORLD'S FAIR ✠ 1892 ✠ SOUVENIR. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION (in curved lines) | ALUMINUM | EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY | FROM COMMON CLAY (in straight lines) | CHICAGO, U. S. A. (curved) | 1893 (straight) | • • ✠ • • Aluminum. Size 20.

47. *Obv.* A vessel sailing to left, two others in distance. Legend: COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF THE NEW WORLD (in curved line) above; THE SANTA MARIA (straight line) below. *Rev.* Movable calendar. Aluminum. Size 24½.

48. *Obv.* Same as 47. *Rev.* Three Exhibition buildings in three lines across. Aluminum. Size 24½.

[To be continued.]

THE NEW PORTUGUESE COPPER COINS.

WE give an engraving of one of the new Portuguese Copper coins, of which pieces of the value of Five, Ten, and Twenty Reis, bearing date of 1892 and 1893, have been struck by order of the King, Carlos I, who succeeded his father, Luis I, in 1889. In general appearance they are similar to those of the series adopted in 1882, issued in the preceding reign, but the King's head is turned to the left instead of to the right, and the date is placed on the obverse instead of below the value on the reverse, where it appeared on that issue; on the reverse the wreath is tied in a close knot, the floating ends of the ribbon bow on the earlier series having been dropped. A portion of the Ten and Twenty Reis coins of 1892 were struck at the Paris Mint, probably in consequence of the demand for an immediate supply, and because of the limited capacity of the Royal Mint at Lisbon.

AN OLD NEW YORK MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

A GERMAN farmer, Mr. Charles C. Fritzinger, residing in Benton County, Missouri, about fifty miles from Sedalia, has within a few weeks exhumed an undescended Medal, which has a special interest from its connection with the early history of Methodism in the city of New York, where it is believed to have been issued. The obverse has the bust of John Wesley, with the legend above, FOUNDER OF METHODISM and below, THE WORLD IS MY PARISH. On the reverse is a view of the Wesleyan Chapel (afterwards known as the John Street Church in New York), with the parsonage adjoining; above are the words WESLEY CHAPEL AND PARSONAGE and below, DEDICATED BY PHILIP EMBURY, OCT. 30, 1768. The material is said to resemble type-metal, a composition of lead and antimony; the Medal is about size 32, and "as thick as a dollar."

This is an interesting "find," for it adds a piece to our list of American Medals which has hitherto, we believe, been unnoticed. No record of the issue of this Medal has been found by the authorities of the Methodist Church, so far as we have been able to ascertain, but some elderly people have preserved a sort of traditionary knowledge of it, which may possibly have some basis of fact, and which with some variations, is given substantially as below.

The "Founder of Methodism," John Wesley, who was born in Epworth, England, in 1703, was, early in his ministry, engaged in work among the colonists of Georgia under Oglethorpe, and their Indian neighbors, where he labored for about two years, in 1735-37. While there he had some controversies with Whitefield, out of which eventually arose the difficulties between the Calvinistic Methodists, under Whitefield, and the Wesleyan branch of the same body, (which in the religious controversies of

the times was charged with Arminianism), and which brought about the schism that occurred about 1752. The American followers of Wesley founded a society,—as the parish organizations were called—at New York, in 1766; it began at once to erect the buildings shown on the Medal, which are believed to have been the first owned and occupied for church purposes, by the denomination, in this country. From this religious home, which was regarded as in a sense the mother-church of the sect in America, many ministers went out and labored with missionary zeal, not only among the Colonists but also among the Indians, wherever they found opportunity, in the spirit of the words of their founder, borne upon the Medal,—“The world is my parish.” To preserve a certain connection between these itinerant preachers and the historic spot whither their memory turned with something of the same devotion with which the Israelite regarded the Temple at Jerusalem, these Medals were prepared; and as it had been the custom of the representatives of France and England to decorate their Indian allies with Medals, so these missionaries occasionally presented to their Indian converts impressions of the Medals described, as a token of friendship, and a means of influence. This tradition may or may not prove to be correct, and we give it “for what it is worth.”

The piece lately discovered is said to have been found while digging on an old battle-ground where the Osage and Kickapoo tribes had their last hotly contested fight early in the present century, the exact date of which we have not ascertained, but before 1820. In the progress of the excavations where this Medal was unearthed, a number of arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other Indian weapons were found. Since it is well established that a missionary was living with the Osage Indians, some time previous to this battle, and had acquired considerable influence over them, it is conjectured that this piece was one presented by him to some warrior of that tribe, and was lost in the fight.

The exact period of its issue has not been learned, but it is assigned by those who have attempted to investigate its history, to a date near the close of the Revolutionary War, or a little later, though for what particular reasons we have not been informed. The fact that John Wesley died in 1791 may possibly have given occasion for striking it, as the death of Whitefield some twenty years earlier evoked several Medals in his memory; quite a number of similar tokens of Wesley are given by Conder, which are struck in white metal, but they are generally of penny size, and none exactly agree with the description of this. If the metallic composition of which the piece is composed is correctly reported,—a mixture of lead and antimony, nearly the same as formerly used for type,—there would seem to be ground to suspect that even the latter date (1791) may be somewhat too early. The writer has not seen the Medal, and can of course express no opinion whether it is struck or a cast. While cast medals in type-metal are rarely issued, except as copies of others previously struck, it may be interesting to recall the well known fact that the oldest type-foundry in America was established at Philadelphia in 1793, although some experiments in casting type had been successfully made by Franklin much earlier; David Bruce came to New York late in 1812 to connect himself with a concern already at work there, and introduced the process of stereotyping in that city early in 1813. In the period intervening between these two events much interest had been excited in the manipulation of a metal which could be cast in moulds with a resultant sharpness due to the use of antimony, which distinguished it from all other metallic casts. It would not be surprising, therefore, should it be shown that these Medals were produced in this inexpensive manner, at a cost far below what would have been incurred, had the dies been engraved and the pieces struck by the slow and tedious processes used in preparing the copper coinage of the Colonies at a period but little previous, and even for the earliest issues of the National Mint. If this theory should be sustained the Medal might be assigned a date not earlier than 1793, and certainly not later than 1812 or 1813. The investigation of its history would be a most appropriate task for the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, to which the local interest attaching to the Medal would seem to give it a peculiar attraction.

A. R.

MASONIC MEDALS.

(Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 45.)

DCCCCXLII. Obverse, Bust of George Drummond to left; he wears a wig and coat, and the collar and jewel of the Grand Master of the Scottish Grand Lodge. Legend, G. DRUMMOND. ARCHITECT. SCOT. SUMMUS. MAGIS. EDIN. TER. COS. [George Drummond, Grand Master of the Scottish Free Masons, three times Provost of Edinboro.] Reverse, The facade of the Edinboro' Exchange. Legend, URBI EXORNANDAE CIVIUMQUE COMMODITATI. [For beautifying the city and for the convenience of the citizens]. In exergue, FORI NOVI EDINBURGENSIS POSITO LAPIDE PRIMO ORDO PER SCOTIAM ARCHITECTONICUS EXCUDI JUSSIT XIII SEPTEMBRIS MDCCLIII. [The Masonic Order throughout Scotland directed this medal to be struck on the laying of the first stone of the New Exchange at Edinboro', Sept. 13, 1753.] Silver. Size 19.¹ Very rare.

DCCCCXLIII. Obverse, Bust of Drummond as on the preceding. Reverse, From the obverse die of XXXII. Silver. Size 10.² Very rare.

DCCCCXLV. Obverse, Youthful undraped bust of the Duke of Sussex in profile to left, beneath which w very small, probably for Wyon. Legend, DUKE OF SUSSEX Reverse, A triangle, within which two hands clasped across its centre, and 1813 below.³ Gold. Size 4 1-2.

DCCCCXLVI. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G; below, at the right, curving to the edge, P. CACIADA INC. [the die-cutter]. Legend, LOGGIA MASSONICA GARIBALDI ANCONA .∴ [The Masonic Lodge Garibaldi, Ancona.] The periods at the bottom. Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel on the left and oak on the right, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom, is the inscription in ten lines, the second curving, A | BENEDETTO CAIROLI | CHE | FATTO SCUDO DEL SUO PETTI | IMPEDIVACHE UN' ARMA | SACRILEGA | FERISSE LA PATRIA | NEL RE | XVII NOVEMBRE | MDCCLXXVIII. [To Benedetto Cairoli, who made a shield of his breast and prevented a sacrilegious arm from depriving his country of its King, November 17, 1878.] Copper. Size 25.⁴

¹ This Medal, struck on the occasion mentioned on its reverse, we describe from "Medallic Illustrations of British History," Vol. II, No. 381. The stone was laid by the Freemasons with full ceremonial, and in the stone three holes were made, in one of which this Medal was deposited; in another that described as No. XXXII, and in the third that next described in the text. Drummond, a Scottish officer, born in 1687, was distinguished for his public spirit. He fought against the Pretender in 1715, and was chosen Lord Provost of Edinboro' in 1725, and five times subsequently. He was quite active in raising the funds for the Exchange Building, as he had been in 1736, for the Royal Edinboro' Infirmary. He died in 1766.

² This mule was used on the same occasion, but whether struck for that event has not been ascertained. Our description is from the volume quoted above, in which it is No. 382. The "Scots Magazine" for September, 1783, has a full account of the occasion alluded to.

³ Of this little Medal, the smallest known Masonic, measuring only nine thirty-seconds of an inch, the only impression known is in the British Museum. It is believed to have been struck on the occasion of the Union

of the Ancients and Moderns, when H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex was chosen Grand Master; to this the device of the clasped hands in the triangle is supposed to allude. Learning of its existence by accident, I was favored by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, with a description in August last; at Bro. Hughan's request, he kindly wrote me the particulars here given. It has since then been described by Bro. Sadler, in the London Freemason for Sept. 2, 1893. As a matter of interest, I mention that in the same cabinet is an impression in gold (the only one known) of DCCCLXX, which was presented in 1808 to the Rev. Edward Barry, D. D., (Grand Chaplain of the Ancients from Dec. 27, 1791, to the Union in 1813), as appears by an engraved inscription on the reverse, within a laurel wreath (as described by my correspondent, and without the word THE on the obverse); this is also described in the London Freemason *loc. cit.*

⁴ For my description of this Medal, an impression of which is in the Lawrence collection, but which I have not yet seen, I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons. It appears to have been struck by the Lodge in honor of Cairoli, whose interposition preserved the King from an assassin.

DCCCCXLVII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle surrounded by rays filling the field, and enclosing two children, seated on clouds, a five-pointed star above them. Legend above, ★ JUBILE SECLAIRE ★ and below, completing the circle, □ . . DE LA BONNE AMITIE . . PRIM . . SCOT . . RIT . . IN BELGIO. [Centennial of the Lodge of Good Friendship, First of the Scottish Rite in Belgium.] Reverse, Two branches of olive, open at the top and crossed and tied with a bow at the bottom, enclose a shield bearing the arms of Belgium; sable, a lion rampant gold. A coronet having balls (not points) surmounts the shield. A circle of dots separates the device from the legend, above, OR . . DE NAMUR and below, completing the circle, *** 5769 5869 *** [Orient of Namur, 1769, 1869.] A small square and compasses between the two dates; under the shield, very small, B. H. (initials of the engraver.) Copper. Size 24.¹

DCCCCXLVIII. Obverse, Bust in profile of the King to right. Beneath, in small letters, curving to the lower edge, C. G. FEHRMAN Legend, GUSTAVUS · III · D · G · REX SVECIAE [Gustavus III, by the grace of God, King of Sweden.] Reverse, A draped female figure (representing Latomia, or the genius of Freemasonry) to the left, stands on a platform, and with her right hand extended, places a wreath on a square altar, on which are flames; her left hand is extended upwards to the right; a garland of roses hangs from the corners of the altar, on the front of which appear the letters in two lines, V. S. | L. M. At the right of the figure is a lion crouching having between its paws a circular shield on which are the arms of Sweden, three crowns, two over one. Below, on the edge of the platform, C. FEHRMAN. in small letters. Legend, PRO REDITU PRINCIPIS [For the return of the Chief.] In exergue, A. MDCCLXXXIV. [In the year 1784], and beneath is a cross-crosslet. Silver and bronze. Size 36.²

DCCCCXLIX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile, to left, of Dr. Dickson; he wears the collar and cross of his office in the Rite, and his coat

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The dies on some impressions show signs of breaking, and I have seen but two impressions of the Medal; I presume it is scarce. I read "Prim." as an abbreviation of Prima, i. e., the First Lodge under the Scottish Rite. The Belgian Lodges seem to have practiced, in the earlier portion of the last half of the eighteenth century, several rites, the Scotch Philosophic, so-called, of eighteen degrees; the Refined Scottish, or Reformed Ancient Rite, arranged as the successor of the Rite of Perfection, after the Congress of Wilhelmsbad, and subsequently the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The powerful opposition of the Roman Church obliged the Belgian Masons to labor for a long period in the most profound secrecy, though Kenning's Cyclopaedia remarks that in 1770 their Lodges were numerous and prosperous; but it is difficult to substantiate the historical claims of many of the Lodges, especially those existing before 1787, in which year it was ordered that all the Lodges without exception should be closed, under the most severe penalties for any infraction of the edict. Most of the Lodges were thenceforward, or until Belgium was for a time incorporated into the French Empire, in what may be termed a state of suspended animation. The so-called Ancient and Primitive Rite, notwithstanding its name, did not exist at the time from which this Lodge dates its Centennial.

² This Medal was struck to commemorate the safe return of the King from his journeys to France and Italy, Aug. 2, 1784. A Medal on his birth (Jan. 24, 1746),

struck by the Swedish Masons, has been described under CCCCXXX, and another on his death (March 29, 1792), under CCCCXXXVII. Gustavus was Grand Master of the Swedish Freemasons, but the dates at which he assumed and resigned that office are given differently by different authorities. He was also Vicarius Salomonis, or head of the Rite of Strict Observance, and of the Rite of Swedenborg. It would seem from the Medal described under CCCCXXXVIII, that his brother, the Duke of Sudermania, succeeded him in 1772; but I do not attempt to reconcile the discrepancies, which have been discussed in the Notes on the Medals referred to. These discrepancies make the interpretation of the letters on the front of the altar somewhat difficult; the Catalogue of the Worcestershire (England) Collection says they are for *Vota solvit lubens merito*, which may perhaps mean that Freemasonry (typified by the figure) gladly performs her vows, for the safe return of one so deserving; or, as has been suggested, *Vicarius Salomonis laetus mactat* (the Vicar of Solomon, or Head of the Order, rejoicing, honors him); in support of which it has been said that *mactat*, literally signifying 'honors,' carries with it the idea of honoring by a sacrifice or offering to the Deity, which interpretation seems to be sustained by the device. My knowledge of the circumstances attending its striking is not sufficient to enable me to decide. I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for a rubbing of this Medal, which is rare.

extends to the edge of the Medal; in front, curving to conform to the circle which separates the legend from the field, A. LINDBERG in very small letters, and behind, in similar style, M. LAGERBERG DIR. Legend, D^r CHARLES · DICKSON · PROVINCIAL-MASTARE · I · GOTA · PROV.-LOGE [Dr. Charles Dickson, Provincial Master of the Gothenburg Provincial Lodge.] Reverse, A draped female figure (Latomia) standing, facing to the left; in her right hand extended she holds a sprig of acacia, and in her left, which rests on the top of a shield, a palm branch. The shield is blazoned with the arms of the Lodge: — A cross, cantoned in the first quarter with a lion's head, langued and erased; in the second, a cherub's face, winged, affrontee; in the third, an eagle's head, langued, erased; and in the fourth, an ox head couped; on the fess point, two C's interlaced and enclosing three small crowns surmounted by a larger crown at the honor point. The tinctures are not indicated. Behind the shield, at the right, is a perfect ashlar on which stands a Corinthian column bearing a lighted Roman lamp; on the left of the figure is seen the head and fore paws of a sphinx, couching on a pedestal, on the left of which stands a flaming tripod; leaning against the ashlar and pedestal are the square, compasses and trowel; at the left, near the edge, in very small letters, A. LINDBERG. Legend, on the right, VISHET · STYRKA · FAGRING · [Wisdom, Strength, Beauty.] In exergue, in three lines, GARD AF BRODERS KARLEK | FOR 25 ARIGT NITISKT ARBETE | DEN 28 OKT. 1883. [Tribute of brotherly love, for twenty-five years' zealous labor, Oct. 28, 1883.] Silver and bronze. Size 36.'

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SMELLING A BANK NOTE.

WHETHER the *scent* of a Bank Note bears any relation to Médical Numismatics, I must leave to some of your other correspondents to determine, but however that may be, it is a curious fact that one gifted with "a good nose" can detect by the sense of smell the presence of a Bank-note in a sealed envelope. A newspaper item says:—"There are several employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who can select from a pile of letters all that contain Bank bills by the scent alone, and make no mistake. This matter of the odor of Notes was first called to the attention of the Government by a convicted letter-thief. He was blindfolded and given a batch of four hundred letters, seven of which contained money. He held the letters to his nose in rapid succession, and unerringly selected those which contained the bills."

NASO.

A LAFAYETTE MEDAL.

AN old newspaper item says that when Gen. Lafayette paid his farewell visit to the United States, in 1824, he visited, soon after landing in New York, a public school on the corner of Hudson and Grove Streets, and after some interesting exercises, he presented the scholars of the class with a medal bearing his likeness. Can any one inform us what this medal was?

INQUIRER.

1 From Bro. Shackles, to whom I am indebted for my knowledge of this Medal, I learn that Dr. Charles Dickson, in whose honor it was struck, was born in 1817, at Gothenburg, of Scotch parentage. Educated at the University of Upsala, he graduated in 1837, and received his Medical degree; he practiced his profession in Gothenburg until 1860, when he retired; since 1867 he has been a member of the Swedish Parliament, and at present is in the Upper House. He was made a Mason in 1840, in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, Edinburgh, and returning to Sweden, joined the Lodge

at Gothenburg in which, in 1858, he was appointed Provincial Grand Master, and held the office until 1883, when he removed to Stockholm. The two C's are the cipher of King Charles XIII, in whose reign the Lodge was founded; the dies were by Lindberg, but Mr. Lagerberg, the Swedish numismatist, was intrusted by the Lodge with making the necessary arrangements for striking them. The letters in the reverse legend, etc., have the proper Swedish accents for which we have not the type.

CONSTELLATIONS ON COINS.

Obverse. Bust of Archbishop Sanicroft to right wearing cap and canonical robes. Leg. GVIL. SANCROFT. ARCHIEPISC. CANTVAR. 1688. Rev. Seven stars (the Pleiades) in the midst of the starry heavens. Leg. QVIS. RESTRINGET. PLEIADVM. DELICIAS? IOB. C. 38. [Who will bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?] Size 32. Silver. Dies by Bower. c.

COIN SALES.

MARIS-DEVLIN SALE.

Dr. Maris, of Philadelphia, although well-known in Numismatic circles and having done something in the way of trading in coins, has never regarded himself as a dealer. Many fine and rare American coins have passed through his hands, and he is credited with the first treatise on the Cents of 1794 and a valuable work on the Cents of New Jersey. He has conducted but few auction sales, and none of them of special importance. The last catalogue bearing his name, was that of the collection of the late John Devlin, of Philadelphia, sold as the property of his widow, Mrs. Mary A. Devlin, at the house of Thos. Birch's Son, Philadelphia, by Mr. Stan. V. Henkels, probably the most rapid selling auctioneer who ever "knocked down" coins, easily disposing of the 961 lots in the time generally consumed to cry 500 to 600 lots. The catalogue was rather carelessly compiled, and should have been condensed into fewer lots by several hundred. Some peculiarities of description were indulged in; fraudulent pieces, such as altered dates, denominated as "unofficial" — not clear to all: Lot 730 is catalogued as a second restrike; 731 as original, and 732 from original dies; the last two are rather confusing, since both were originals, and there are no strikes where the original reverse die was used, and we know of no second restrike. We quote, *Patterns*: Cents of 1854 and '55, several of each, 80c. 1856 Flying Eagle Cent in copper, proof, \$4.00; set of the 1858 Cent (12) at 52c. *Three Cents* of 1850, Liberty Cap and rays, 1.50. *Dollars*: 1795, both types, in good to fine condition, ran from 1.85 to 2.50; 1796, in good condition, 2.50 and 2.65; 1797, at about the same; 1798, thirteen stars, small eagle, v. f., 8.50; 1799 over '98, about uncirculated, 4.75; 1801, unc., 18.00; 1802, v. f., 4.30; 1803, in like condition, 4.00; 1836, fine, 6.25; 1850, unc., 4.30; 1851, do., 50.00; 1852, slight marks, 39.00; 1854, proof, 17.00; 1855, fine, 5.25. *Half Dollars*: 1794, good, 3.70; 1801, good, 3.00; 1802, fine, 7.25; 1815, fine, 5.10; 1836, v. f., 3.00; several of 1852, in fine to uncirculated condition, 4.25 to 4.80. *Quarter Dollars*: 1804, very good, 3.50; 1824, fine, 7.00; several in the '40s sold above 1.00. *Dimes*: 1802, v. g., 4.20; 1804, do., better than usually found, 20.00; 1823, v. f., 2.20. *Half Dimes*: 1797, fine, 3.30; 1805, good for date, 4.00; 1846, v. g., 2.00. *Proof Sets*: 1858, 43.50. The remainder, 1859 to '92, with some sets incomplete, were put up together and brought 3.40 each. *Cents*: 1793, vine and bars, with few slight blemishes, 43.00; Liberty Cap, fairly good, 10.00; 1794, Scarred Head, unc., some nicks, 16.00; 1795, lettered edge, fine, with some corrosion, 5.00; 1796, Fillet Head, fine, 3.10; 1799, a really choice specimen, 77.00; another with lower part of first 3 figures worn down, 10.00; 1802, partly red, 4.00; 1804, fine, corroded, 15.50; 1813, fine, 3.60; 1828, small date, fine, 4.25. *Half Cents*: 1793, v. g., 3.30; 1805 and 1806, v. f., 1.05; 1811, restrike with an earlier reverse, 2.25; 1840, restrike, 11.25; proofs of 1841, 18.00; 1843, 19.00; 1844, 20.00; 1848, 20.00; 1852, 9.75.

FROSSARD'S NOVEMBER SALE.

"AN Object Lesson in Finance," was the title under which Mr. Frossard catalogued and sold a varied collection of Paper money, on the 14th of November, at the rooms of Jas. P. Silo, 45 Liberty Street, New York. While not strictly numismatic, nevertheless this subject seems to share with coins and medals the study and pleasure of the numismatist. Many, however, confine themselves to Paper money, and their numbers are steadily increasing. The field, although nearly limited to the past two centuries, affords scope for extensive study, involving, too, quite an outlay of one's spare change. The Colonial and Continental portion contained little worthy of mention, being chiefly the more common series, with a few of the scarce notes sandwiched in the lots. The Yorktowns, lots 63 to 65, proved to be counterfeits. They were sold nevertheless, and brought \$1.50-\$1.60 and \$2.00 respectively. These are not without interest, even though false. They were engraved in England, while the colonies were struggling for independence, possibly with the tacit approval of the home government, as a means of watering the currency here. Still, they should always be distinguished in catalogues from the genuine notes, issued by the Continental Congress dated at this place, which are really rarities. The United States Fractional Currency embraced representative notes of most of the series, and brought very good prices. Three cent light curtains in strips of 2 and 3, 24 pieces brought 26c., and 23 more 25c. each: the same with dark curtains, three lots of 6 each, brought 35 to 38c. Lot 91, specimens of obverse only with autographic signatures of Jeffries and Spinner, \$3.00; another, lot 104, 10 Cents, with same signatures, separate front and back, red back, \$2.75. Grant and Sherman 15 Cent Essays, front and back separate, green back, \$5.70, and red back, \$5.80, both with wide margins. A Woodstock, Vermont, note for \$1.75 brought \$2.25. Notes of the Banque Royal, established by John Law in 1720, for 100, 50 and 10 Livres, \$2.60 each. An Assignat of 1791, for 100 Livres, with a New York endorsement, \$4.50. The Confederate notes for \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 issued at Montgomery, were sold together for \$87.50. The two larger denominations were cancelled. \$100 Richmond, cancelled, and a piece off from edge, \$1.50; \$50 nearly fine, \$4.00. The \$5 note engraved by Manrouvier at New Orleans, cancelled, very good, \$6.00. A long line of the several issues, to its close in February 17, 1864, catalogued singly, and grouped up to 26 pieces, brought nominal prices,

with one alone reaching \$2.00. The sale closed with 17 lots of Essays of United States Fractional Currency, and were limited to prices given in the catalogue, and as they were all sold for just these figures, it is presumed there was a bidder who was satisfied to take them all at the "fixed price auction rate,"—a departure from the Auction sale "without reserve" on title page, which might have been omitted.

OBITUARY.

ALOIS HESS.

MONS. ALOIS HEISS, a distinguished French numismatist, died at Aulnay, near Iceaux, France, on the 21st of May last. He was born at Paris, January 8, 1820, and was therefore in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His contributions to numismatics were of the highest value. His "Description Generale de las Monedas Hispano-Cristianas des de invasion de los Arabes," was cited with the highest commendations by the late Mr. J. C. Brevoort, in his papers on early Spanish coinage in America, printed in the *Journal* some years ago, and he discussed not merely the coinage of the Spanish peninsula under the Christian Kings, but its monetary issues from the earliest period and in the time of the Visigoths as well. Of the three volumes, the first was published at Madrid in 1865–9, the others at Paris in 1870 and '72. His sumptuous work on the Italian medallists of the Renaissance, was a most valuable contribution to the science; of this, nine parts have appeared, the first in 1881, and the last in 1892, and the concluding portion of his labors on this interesting subject was nearly ready for publication when he died. He had contemplated, also, a work on Charles the Fifth and his times, in which the numismatic history of that period would have had a prominent place, but whether he had brought it so near completion that it may hereafter be published, we have not ascertained.

His work had received the most marked approval of various learned societies abroad; he was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of History, Madrid, of the London Numismatic Society, and of the Royal Numismatic Society, of Belgium; twice he was the recipient of special honors from the French Institute, and he had repeatedly been complimented by other honorary distinctions. His labors have certainly not been excelled if indeed they have been equalled by the most indefatigable students of the science in our day.

WILLIAM HENRY WADDINGTON.

MONS. WADDINGTON, formerly French Ambassador to England, died on the 12th January at Paris. He was born in France of English parentage in 1826, and was educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, England, where he won the Chancellor's Medal. Of his eminent public services we do not propose to speak, for it was his labors in the cause of Archaeology and Numismatics, which make his death regretted by the lovers of these kindred sciences. He was a member of the Society of Antiquaries of France, and occupied his leisure in the study of Greek Archaeology. He was an accepted authority on ancient coins, medals and inscriptions, and in 1865 was elected a Member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. His wife, formerly Miss King, was an American lady.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN MEDAL.

THE recent visit of the Russian fleet to the port of Toulon was commemorated by a Medal struck by funds raised by a popular subscription, made by the women of France, impressions of which were presented to the wives and mothers of the Russian officers. The obverse bears an anchor surmounted by an ornamental tablet, on which is the name of the port visited by the French fleet, CRONSTADT, in Russian letters, and below, that of the French port, TOULON, with the date 1891 above and 1893 below. The reverse has devices suitable to the occasion, of which no particular description has reached us.

EDITORIAL.

THE officials in charge of the awards for Exhibitors at the Columbian Exposition have established their office in Washington, and have a year's work before them in completing the records, and distributing the Diplomas and Medals. It will be remembered that Congress provided for Bronze Medals only, no graded awards of silver and gold being given. This plan has met with much opposition, not only from the foreign exhibitors, but from certain interests connected with the Exposition. In an interview with Mr. John Boyd Thacher, of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee on Awards, which has recently been printed, that gentleman makes a vigorous and we think a very satisfactory defence of the plan of award, and says, "that the number to be given out will be forty per cent. less than was ever given at any World's Fair, in proportion to the number of exhibitors."

OWING to delay in receiving return proofs from the authors of articles in the present number, we are enabled to give some additional notes relative to the Columbian Medal design prepared by Mr. St. Gaudens. The reverse as originally submitted, was to have, as mentioned on a previous page of this issue, a figure of youth, symbolizing the young Republic. By some carelessness, as we see it reported, some unauthorized person obtained a view of this design, and made a drawing of it from memory, in which the nude figure of the youth assumed an offensive appearance: this seems to have evoked a Senatorial protest against the original design. So many contradictory reports are in circulation that it seems impossible at this moment to give the truth. One story is that the model was sent to Paris, to be reduced to proper size, but Mr. St. Gaudens, in an interview, is quoted as saying that the United States Mint has the designs and is preparing the dies; this we hope for the credit of American Numismatic art will prove to be the case. The objection raised by some super-sensitive minds to a nude figure, on a medal of the size contemplated, if true, is absurd; that Secretary Carlisle has rejected the design because it "is grossly indecent," we cannot believe, notwithstanding Senator Vilas is quoted by a correspondent of the *World*, as the authority, and the names of other Senators are freely used. Opinions of artists and sculptors are much better authority as to the merits of the design,—and so far as we have learned, they are unanimous in its approval. We prefer therefore to wait for further developments before giving credence to the reports or expressing any opinion.

SINCE the first portion of this number was printed, we see it announced that the name of the artist who designed the bust of Columbus on the A. N. & A. Society's Medal is James M. Whitehouse.

THE interesting New York Wesleyan Medal described on pages 69-70 by a correspondent, will we hope be investigated, by some of our friends in that city, as suggested in the article. While the legend seems familiar, we have as yet found no reference to the piece in the Catalogues of the larger sales, most of which have been examined in the hope that some reference to it might be discovered.

CURRENCY.

JUDGE — Have you any regular occupation?

PROFESSIONAL BEGGAR — I'm a coin collector, your Honor!

Two Chinamen robbed a bank messenger, near Hong Kong, of 200 taels. They were caught and decapitated within forty-eight hours. Taels you win, heads you lose, as the messenger remarked.

OUR MARY ANN.

SHE sighs not for great riches, from further toil to stop her;
Her dream of bliss is satisfied, when fortune brings a "Copper."

CATALOGUES.

WE have to announce that new editions of our Catalogues are in preparation.

The completeness and comprehensiveness of our various publications are too well known to render any special description of them necessary. We are, however, expending a considerable amount of time and money in enlarging upon former editions.

The 17th edition of our

COPPER CATALOGUE

is **NOW READY**. It contains upwards of 150 new illustrations specially prepared for this edition. The many new coins which have appeared during the past two and a half years will be found accurately noted. The English, French and German Colonies have been liberally supplied, and in other ways a much larger field has been covered than ever before attempted in a sale catalogue.

The native names of countries, etc., will be found with the corresponding English. The old names of places are given, together with the new; also those which appear in Latin, and some are shown on the coins in no other form. Monograms have been noted and a table of them is furnished, thus making recognition of many coins of the German States of the 16th to 18th Century an easy matter.

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[WHOLE No. 144.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

APRIL, 1894.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

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THE DRAPER MEDAL.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. XXVIII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1894.

No. 4.

THE DRAPER MEDAL.

THE name of DRAPER has for more than half a century been familiar to European and American scientists; Dr. John William Draper, the first to give it prominence in this country, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1811. He came to the United States in 1833, and almost immediately began the study of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1836. His abilities were speedily recognized, and in 1839 he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry, in the University of the City of New York: two years later he aided actively in the establishment of the Medical College of that institution, and long occupied the Chair of Physiology in this department. His contributions to scientific literature were numerous and important, and he devoted much attention to the subject of the chemical action of light, on which he published several valuable papers. It was most natural, therefore, that the son should not only have inherited the scientific tastes and eminent abilities of the father, but should early have chosen to follow the line of investigation to which the elder Draper had devoted so large a portion of his life.

Henry, son of Dr. John W. Draper, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, March 7, 1837. A student in the University of the City of New York for two years, entering when he had but just passed his fifteenth birthday, he graduated from the Medical department in 1858 and began the practice of his profession, passing about a year and a half on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital. When only twenty-three he succeeded his father as Professor of Physiology in the University, and from 1866 to 1873 was also a Professor in its Medical College. He made several important discoveries in photo-chemistry, and published a number of articles on photography, spectroscopy, and similar topics, which attracted marked attention.

In 1874 he was appointed by Congress to superintend the photographic department of the Commission to observe the transit of Venus, and for several months he was actively engaged in organizing, experimenting, and

giving instruction in the delicate work of that Expedition. At the last moment he was prevented by home duties from joining the party of observation, but the value of his services was recognized by Congress in the award of a gold medal.

Dr. Henry Draper died November 20, 1882, at the early age of forty-five. To honor the memory of her distinguished husband, his widow endowed a Fund, which she presented to the National Academy of Sciences, the interest of which is to be applied to give a Medal, every two years, for the best scientific research in the same field in which Dr. Draper had accomplished so much—Physics applied to Astronomy. Mrs. Draper ordered the dies from Mons. Chaplain, of Paris, and, by her kindness, we are enabled to give our readers the illustration of the Medal, printed with this number of the *Journal*.

The obverse shows a clothed bust of Dr. Draper, to left, three-quarter facing, and the legend gives his name, and the dates of his birth and death; on the field, over the left shoulder, appears the name of the die-cutter, in very small letters. The reverse has the inscription, in five lines, over a tablet for the name of the recipient, PRESENTED | BY THE | NATIONAL ACADEMY | OF SCIENCES | TO Behind the tablet is a spray of laurel, the leaves of which fill the vacant space left on the field below the fourth line of the inscription; legend, separated from the field by a circle of small dots, HENRY · DRAPER · MEDAL · FOR · DISCOVERIES · IN · ASTRONOMICAL · PHYSICS · Our engraving is from an original sent to Mrs. Draper by Mons. Chaplain, and the tablet bears her name (struck, not engraved), showing the method to be used in placing thereon the recipients' names, when the Medals are struck.

The Medal has been given three times in this country, as we learn from Mrs. Draper,—first, to Prof. Samuel P. Langley, now of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; then, to Prof. E. C. Pickering, of the Harvard College Observatory; and third, to Prof. Henry A. Rowland, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Last year it was presented to Prof. Vogel, of Potsdam, Germany.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

IN the last number of the *Journal* a description of this Medal was given, with an illustration; in the concluding paragraph some matters of common report regarding the piece were mentioned, but as distinctly stated, without vouching for their accuracy, and we took occasion to add that for the sake of American numismatic art we should be glad to know that these rumors—having in mind more especially the report that, although the design was produced here, the dies were engraved abroad—had no foundation. It is now evident that some of these reports were inaccurate. The attribution of the design to Mr. Whitehouse was correct, and the statement that there are in America but two “reducing machines” for cutting dies from a large model, has not been contradicted. The reputation of the *Journal* is too well established to need any disclaimer from its conductors of intentional injustice in

its criticisms, and we are glad to learn from the highest authority that the dies of this Medal were engraved in New York, and incidentally, that Messrs. Tiffany & Co., who brought out the Medal for the Society, have in their own establishment facilities for engraving dies, as well as for designing or striking any Medal the preparation of which may be intrusted to them. They write us as follows : —

The Medal was designed by Mr. James H. Whitehouse, who for more than thirty years has been prominent as one of our chief designers. The head was modelled and the die cut here by Mr. Wm. Walker, one of our corps of die-sinkers, and the entire work was done in one of our shops in Union Square, under the supervision of Mr. Whitehouse. No medal has been struck in gold bronze, but some bronze medals have been treated with gold and tellurium and have been greatly admired. We shall not hesitate to bid for the cutting of the dies for the World's Fair award, if it be open to competition, but we understand that the dies are already being cut at the Mint. We have already made bids for producing the medals from dies to be supplied by the Mint, stating price and the number we will guarantee to deliver daily until the order is completed, and should we receive the order the entire work will be done in our shops in New York. It is true we have no machine for reducing from model, but we have at our command such skilled workmen that our experience justifies us in entering into competition for any work that may be offered.

THE McCALL MEDAL.

THE attention of American numismatists will unquestionably be devoted, at no distant day, to gathering and publishing careful and complete lists of local issues,—especially of the older cities of the United States ; while these rarely have any great value as works of medallic art, yet as contributions to local history, as means of establishing the dates or perpetuating the memory of events which otherwise would be forgotten, they are of great importance. The *Journal* has always endeavored to record such descriptions, whether of Medals relating to matters of national interest, or of those having a much more restricted field ; and to show how valuable a treasure-house of information in such directions its files have proved, it is only necessary to glance at the references to its pages given in the recent publication entitled “ American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals.”

A Medal of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been executed recently by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and from its artistic design and fine execution commends itself to favorable mention, and a place among those American Medals which rise above the cheap campaign, celebration and toy medals in general ; it is of interest also as belonging to the local series of New York issues.

The obverse has the bust, extending to border, of the gentleman named, with the coat double-breasted. The features are fine and well brought out. Legend : JOHN A. MCCALL PRESIDENT NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. On the reverse is an American eagle, at left, with wings outspread, standing before and over an eyrie, from which two eaglets are craning to catch the food which it carries in its beak ; the nest rests on two branches, joined in centre by ribbon tied in bow. This device is the seal of the Company, and typifies probably, the prudential objects of life insurance. Impressions have been struck in silver and bronze, with a few examples in white metal. Its size is 52 millimetres or 32 American scale.

A BELLE-ISLE MEDAL.

THERE is at the present time in the possession of a New York collector, an interesting Medal relating to the capture of Belle-Isle, which perhaps may be of sufficient rarity to merit a description in the *Journal*, as we have not seen any account of it in print. The obverse has a youthful bust of George III, to left, in armor, draped; he wears a wig, the hair tied with a bow, and flowing locks below. Legend, GEORGIUS · TERTIVS · REX This obverse die was used on the piece struck in 1762, sometimes called the "*Pax auspicata*," from its bearing those words, which anticipated the signing of the Treaty of Paris the following year, at the close of the Seven Years' War, and which commemorated British victories in the West Indies, Newfoundland, etc. [See Betts, "American Colonial Medals," 441.]

The reverse has a view of a rocky island, with several ships—five or more—in the sea, at the right. Legend, above, on a ribbon with forked ends, INSTAT · VI · PATRIA and in exergue, in three lines, CALONESUS · CAPTA | VII · IUNII | MDCCLXI · The edge is plain; copper. Size 41 millimetres.

The date on the Medal as given in the exergue shows that this piece relates to the little island off the coast of France, although there was an affair not far from the Straits of Belle-Isle, and near an island of the same name at their entrance between Labrador and Newfoundland, to which there is an allusion on the "*Pax auspicata*;" this occurred the following year, [Sept. 18, 1762,] but we have been able to find very little reference to the battle in the authorities consulted.

The capture of the island was accomplished by a squadron under Viscount Augustus Keppel, whose previous exploit in the taking of Goree is mentioned on the Medal already referred to; he had aided Hawke in the battle with Conflans, and for these services was made Rear Admiral in 1761. Keppel was the son of William, the second Earl of Albemarle, an eminent soldier and statesman, who was a son of Arnold Van Keppel, a favorite of William III, and who had accompanied him to England in 1688, and served as General in the wars against Louis XIV. The King created him first Earl of Albemarle for his services. The family of Monke, who had held a similar title (Duke of Albemarle,) in the reign of the Charleses and under Cromwell, had become extinct. The obverse legend, which is part of line 491, in Book II of the *Aeneid*, — "He presses on with ancestral vigor," — alludes to the distinguished services of the elder Keppels. The Admiral was raised to the peerage as Viscount, April 8, 1782, and died four years later.

Belle-Isle-en Mer (so-called to distinguish it from Belle-Isle-en-Terre, a small town in the Department of Côtes-du-Nord), is the ancient Calonesus, a word of Greek derivation meaning exactly Belle-Isle, or the Beautiful Island, and belongs to France. It is eight miles south of Quiberon Point, and has an area of six by eleven miles: although nearly surrounded by rocks, it has a few small ports and good anchorage. The waters adjoining its shores have frequently witnessed the conflicts between the fleets of France and England. October 14, 1747, Rear Admiral Lord Edward Hawke defeated the French fleet in sight of the island, for which he was made Knight Commander of the Bath: Nov. 20, 1759, the same officer defeated Marshal Conflans, in command of a French squadron in Quiberon Bay, between Belle-Isle and the main land, and in June, 1761, the island was captured by the British, who held it until 1763. It had served as a place of refuge for the French cruisers, from which they were able greatly to annoy British commerce. All of these victories are commemorated by medals — the latter by the piece under notice. [See Betts, 418 and 441.]

We are reminded by the accounts of the narrow escape of H. M. S. *Resolution*, from foundering, not very far away from this island, that another *Resolution* was lost in the great victory off Quiberon, mentioned above, when "Britain triumphed, Hawke commanded." In that battle the French lost four ships of the line destroyed, and two were taken: the *Resolution* and *Essex* ran upon a sandbank and were lost with a portion of their crews. Three others of the same name had previously come to an

untimely end by battle, fire, or wreck. The first had borne the flag of Admiral Robert Blake, whose great victory over Van Tromp in May, and DeWitt in September, 1652, gave such lustre to his name; some time later when the Duke of Albemarle defeated De Ruyter and Van Tromp in the battle when the latter was slain, she was burned by a fire-ship,—the only one lost by the British, against twenty sail of the enemy taken or sunk, and this victory also had a medallic record. Forty years after, another Resolution was run ashore after an engagement with six of the enemy's ships off the Spanish coast, and burned by her commander to save her from falling into their hands: and again, in 1710, a third ship of the name was wrecked near the same spot, off Barcelona. The later record was more favorable; on a medal struck to commemorate the return of Captain James Cook, from his second voyage around the world, we find the Resolution named as one of his vessels. [Betts, 552.]

These items connecting ships of the same name with events transpiring at no very great distance from each other and the little island, though occurring at somewhat distant intervals, nearly all of them being commemorated by what the old writers called "numismatic monuments," may be of interest to lovers of coincidences.

M.

METALS PROPOSED FOR TOKEN COINS.

It has been suggested that an excellent material for small coins would be steel. They would be almost indestructible, and a trifling alloy of nickel would prevent them from rusting. As the minor pieces are mere tokens, their intrinsic value is of no consequence. All sorts of odd metals have been minted by various nations. Tin coins were issued by Roman Emperors. Tin farthings were struck by Charles II, a stud of copper being inserted in the middle of each piece to render counterfeiting more difficult; this substance would on some accounts make excellent Cents, being white, free from corrosion, and of higher intrinsic value than copper. But its softness and tendency to bend and break makes it impossible to use it to advantage. One kind of money issued by James II was composed of a mixture of old guns, broken balls, waste copper, second-hand kitchen utensils and other refuse. The circulation of a rotten currency is the last resort of monarchs in trouble. In fact, kings have been the great counterfeiters of the world.

AN OLD WAMPUM BELT.

A WAMPUM belt which played a prominent part in the history of New York over two centuries ago, is exhibited in the County Clerk's office in Kingston, N. Y. It is thirty inches long, three inches wide, and is made of seven cords of tow, between which are rows of innumerable beads made from shells. In times past, when wampum was the Indian's only money, this belt was of great value. On May 15, 1664, in Fort Amsterdam, this belt was given by the Indians after ratification of a treaty between the sachems of several Indian tribes in this county and the director general of the province, with the various Dutch officials, one of whom was Thomas Chambers of Wiltwyck. After the belt had been given by the Indians in ratification of the treaty, it was placed among the official records, and has been preserved in a good state to the present time.

WHEN the early Cents with the chain reverse were issued, the Boston *Argus* for March 26, 1793, said—"The American Cent does not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is a bad omen for Liberty, and Liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she cry out in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander, the coppersmith, has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works.'" The quotation is a hackneyed one, but in this case the reference was to Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 62.]

[Before continuing with the English personal pieces, I insert descriptions of some additional American Medals, of which I have lately obtained particulars.]

IV. SOUTH AMERICA.

6. ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A. *Personal.*

706. *Obverse.* Laureated bust of Aesculapius. Inscription: ESCULAPIO.

Reverse. ONORE AL MERITO—AL DOTTORE LUIGI IZZO. GLI AMICI D.D.D. 1º MARZO 1890. BUENOS AIRES. Gilt.

Rosa, *Monetario Americano*, Buenos Ayres, 1892, p. 166, No. 550.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

707. *Obverse.* Armorial shield. Inscription: LA FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DE BUENOS AIRES.

Reverse. Within laurel: PREMIO HIGIENE INTERNACIONAL 1888. Bronze.

Ibid., p. 146, No. 493.

708. *Obverse.* Arms of the province. Inscription: FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DE BUENOS AIRES.

Reverse. Within olive and laurel branches, an open book, with medical emblems. Inscription: PREMIO MANUEL AUGUSTO MONTES DA OCA. CONCURSOS DE CIRURJIA AÑO 1890. Bronze.

Ibid., p. 149, No. 503.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

709. *Obverse.* Within laurel wreath, with star above: AN FRAV LVISA OCAMPO DE BEMBERG. Inscription: DER DEUTSCHE HOSPITAL VEREIN ZU BUENOS AIRES * CONCERT 17 AUGUST 1870 *

Reverse. A book, upon which: CHARITAS wreathed by flowers and surmounted by star; instruments of music, etc. Bronze.

Ibid., p. 506, No. 1532.

D. *Epidemics.*

Cholera.

710. *Obverse.* Charity, upon a crescent. Inscription: LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE BAHIA BLANCA.

Reverse. Between palm leaves, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: PREMIO A LA ABNEGACION ETERCIDA DURANTE LA EPIDEMIA DE COLERA 1886-1887. Plated.

Ibid., p. 146, No. 491.

711. *Obverse.* Within laurel wreath: COLERA DE 1886-1887. Exergue: R. GRANDE.

Reverse. Device as on reverse of preceding. Inscription: AL D^º ARNALDO CANTONI EL PUEBLO DE LA PLATA. Bronze, gilt.

Ibid., p. 161, No. 531.

712. *Obverse.* Shield of the city of Salta. Inscription: EL VECINDARIO DEL PUEBLO DE CORRILLOS AGRADECIDO.

Reverse. Device as on reverse of preceding. Inscription: AL D^º ADOLFO M. CASTRO. Exergue: EPIDEMIA DEL COLERA 1887. Bronze, gilt.

Ibid., p. 163, No. 537.

713. *Obverse*. Shield of the city of San Luis. Inscription: EL PUEBLO DE MERCEDES AL D^o A. FERRAND. Exergue: AGRADECIDO.

Reverse. Within laurel, the staff of Aesculapius. Inscription: EPIDEMIA DEL COLERA * AÑO 1886-1887. Bronze, gilt.

Ibid., p. 163, No. 539.

In addition, and of a more general character, there may be mentioned:

714. *Obverse*. Two river gods, with water works in background. REPUBLICA ARGENTINA | DIRECTOR EMILIO CASTRO | INGENIERO - JUAN COGLAN | DICIEMBRE DE 1869

Reverse. Within field: GOBERNADOR (etc., etc.) Inscription: PROVISION DE AGUA FILTRADA A LA CUIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES | DECRETO DEL GOBIERNO. DICIEMBRE 23 DE 1867.

Ibid., p. 527, fig.

715. *Obverse*. A fountain. Exergue: BUENOS AIRES | 1868

Reverse. INAUGURACION | DE LAS | AGUAS FILTRADAS | DICIEMBRE | DE | 1868. Bronze. 18. 27 mm.

In the collection of the American Num. and Arch. Society.

B. URUGUAY.

D. Epidemics.

Cholera.

716. *Obverse*. Arms of the Republic. Inscription: AL DR. JACOBO Z. BERRA. AYACUCHO 1887.

Reverse. Within laurel: SUS AMIGOS A NOMBRE DE LA HUMANIDAD AGRADECIDA Exergue: GRANDE. Bronze, gilt.

Rosa, *loc. cit.*, p. 162, No. 533.

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal Medals.

Dr. Louis Agassiz.

In addition to Nos. 101 and 102, there proves to be a third.

717. Larger than No. 102, which also occurs in silver, and similar, save as follows. Upon obverse there is no dot after sc. Upon reverse there are no dots after 1807 and 1873; upon each laurel branch there are eight berries instead of twelve; the folds of the ribbon uniting the branches are different; and the inverted torches instead of hanging in mid-air, rest upon a strip of earth. Bronze. 40. 63 mm.

In my collection.

718. Dr. Henry Draper (1837-1882), of New York. See illustration and previous page of this number of the *Journal*.

B. 1 and 2. Medical Colleges and Hospitals.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

719. *Obverse*. Within circle, the staff of Aesculapius, upright, but reversed. Inscription: LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL Exergue: a hand to left, with scalpel.

Reverse. Within circle: TO | — | FOR BEST | SURGICAL CLINICAL | REPORT | OF A CASE IN THE | HOSPITAL | DEP? [Groups of dashes for which we have no type, precede and follow several lines.] Inscription: DUDLEY¹ MEMORIAL MEDAL Exergue; a burning antique lamp. Gold, bronze. 24. 38 mm.

In my collection.

New York.

University of the City of New York. (Dr. Valentine Mott.)

720. Similar to No. 146, save that engraver's name is absent from exergue of reverse. Silver. 22. 33 mm.

In my collection.

¹ The *Journal*, 1891, p. 73.

The Nurses' Guild of St. Barnabas.

721. *Obverse.* Within a beaded oval, a cross with floreated tips. Legend :
+ THE + MERCIFUL + ARE + BLESSED

Reverse. Within a similar oval, the field filled with small crosses. Inscription :
GUILD + OF | + ST. BARNABAS + (across field) | FOR + 1866 + NURSES Bronze. 15 x 18.
23 x 28 mm.

I have the description from Prof. S. Oettinger of New York.

F. c. *Pharmacists' tokens.*

722. *Obverse.* W. D. CRUMBIE | SODA | WATER | COR. OF BOWERY & HOUSTON
ST. (N. Y.)

Reverse. Blank. German silver. 16. 25 mm. Extremely rare.
In the collection of Mr. F. W. Doughty of Brooklyn, New York.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

I have learned of the following British personal medals that belong within the limits of our previous enumeration.

Roger Bacon (1214-1294), of Oxford. He was not only theologian, but "medicus."¹

723. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder : GAYRARD F. Inscription : ROGERIUS - BACON

Reverse. NATUS | ILCHESTER | COM. SOMMERSET | IN ANGLIA | AN. M.CC.XIV. | OBIT | AN. M.CC.XCIV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XVIII. | DURAND EDIDIT Bronze. 26. 39 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 6, No. 23; Kluyskens, I, p. 33; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 94, No. 19; Duisburg, p. 216, DLXXV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 729.

In the U. S. Mint Collection and my own.

Dr. Anthony Fothergill.

724. Similar to No. 642, save that exergue of obverse is vacant, and engraver's name is absent from reverse. Bronze. 28. 44 mm.

In my collection. The A. Fothergill medal of the Royal Humane Society will be hereafter described, under Medical Societies.

Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841), Surgeon E. India Company's Service.

725. *Obverse.* Bust facing, and slightly to right. Beneath c(arl). VOIGT. Inscription : JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST. BORN 1759. DIED 1841.

Reverse. Winged female, seated and facing, instructing three children. Exergue : FIAT LVX. Bronze. 36. 56 mm.

Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

Dr. Richard Greene (1716-1793), of Lichfield.

To be described hereafter, under F. b, Irregular Practitioners.

Dr. John Howard.

726. Similar to No. 694 (date 1795), but upon rim : PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE LIVERPOOL x x x Copper. 18. 29 mm.

In my collection.

727. Similar to No. 675, but upon rim : PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper. 18. 29 mm.

In the collection of Mr. F. C. Browne of Framingham, Mass.

I here resume the regular sequence.

¹ Francis Bacon (1561-1626), of London, might also be included in the list, for though not a physician he wrote both upon medicine and hygiene. There exist of him five medals, of which I have one.

Dr. John Hunter (1728-1793), of London.

728. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Upon truncation: D. MACPHAIL SC. Inscription: JOANNES HUNTER MDCCXXVIII-MDCCXCIII.

Reverse. As those of Drs. Joseph Black, No. 606, Wm. Cullen, No. 628, and one of Wm. Hunter. Upon rim, name, date, and class of recipient, engraved. Silver, bronze. 44. 70 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 153, No. 12; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Aug 1891, No. 1842.

Prize Medal of the Med. Department of the University of Glasgow, for Surgery, Physiology, Anatomy and Pathology. I have its description from Prof. Young of the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, through Mr. A. H. Lyell of London.

729. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath, B. WYON. Inscription: IOHANNES-HVNTER

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Inscription: SCOLA MEDICINÆ LEODIENSIS. Exergue: A. D. 1831. - INS(T). Silver, bronze. 32. 50 mm. Dies cut in 1834.

Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 13; Rüppell, 1876, p. 80; Grueber, *Numis. Chronicle*, IV, p. 315; Wroth, *ibid.*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Nov., 1889, No. 1143.

Prize Medal of the Leeds School of Medicine, which, established in 1831, became in 1884 the Medical Department of Yorkshire College at Leeds, a branch of the Victoria University at Manchester.

730. *Obverse* from same die as preceding.

Reverse. Arms of the Yorkshire College; laurel branches connected by a band, on which: ET AVGEBITVR SCIENTIA (from Daniel xii, 4.) Within, a shield surmounted by a sphinx, to left (from an antique Greek cup). Upon shield, two roses (the white rose of York, "rose-en-soleil" of Edward IV); chevron, on which the serpent of the house of Cavendish; beneath, the golden fleece, from arms of the borough of Leeds. Below, at right, ALLAN WYON SC. Inscription: COLLEGIVM · COMITATVS · EBORACENSIS · (a rose) SCHOLA · MEDICINÆ (a rose) Upon rim, name of recipient and date, engraved, with the addition: PRIMO (SECUNDO or TERTIO) STUDIORUM ANNO FELICITER PERFECTO. Silver, bronze. 32. 50 mm. Die of reverse cut in 1889.

Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, Nos. 2043-4; Cat. of Medals of Royal Soc., No. 38.

In my collection.

731. *Obverse.* As preceding, save that neck is shorter, and beneath there is: A WYON AFTER B WYON

Reverse. The arms, crest and motto of the College, surrounded by scroll work. Inscription: COLLEGIUM COMITATUS EBORACENSIS. SCHOLA MEDICINÆ. Upon rim, name and date, engraved: and MULTORUM HONORUM CUMULUS. Gold (value £10). 24. 37 mm. Instituted in 1892.

I have the description from the Dean of the College, Dr. Thomas Scattergood of Leeds.

732. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, with left hand to chin. Beneath, to left: L. WYON.

Reverse. A hospital, with two figures in front, supporting a female patient. Over right-hand figure: ΑΝΑΡΑ Δ'ΟΦΘΑΛΕΙΝ | ΚΑΛΑΙΣΤΟΣ | ΠΙΟΝΩΝ. Exergue: S^r GEORGE'S | HOSPITAL Below: L. C. WYON 1850 Silver, gilt, bronze. 36. 55 mm.

Cochran-Patrick, p. 110, No. 32, pl. xxi, fig. 4; *Ibid.*, *Num. Chronicle*, N. S., xx, p. 261; Wroth, *ibid.*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p. 302, and 1892, Part IV, p. 315; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1891, No. 1841.

Founded by Mr. Sergeant Thompson. I have its description from Mr. A. H. Lyell, through Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley.

733. *Obverse.* Bust, in loose coat, to left. TASSIE F. Upon truncation: JOHN HUNTER 1791.

Reverse. Blank. Bronze.¹ Oval. 45 x 59. 72 x 93 mm.

¹ The "Tassie" portrait medallions were, I am reminded by Dr. Weber of London, all in a vitreous paste (Fraser, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 447), the above of J. Hunter having been cast in bronze from such. Concerning the following others of this series (*Notes and Queries*, May,

1893, p. 368), I have as yet failed to obtain the slightest information. "Wm. Anderson, Surgeon, 1796; — Bird, Physician; Robert Freer, M. D., 1800; James Hare, M. D., 1804; Robert Wallace, Surgeon, 1795; and Peter Walsh, M. D."

Wroth, *Num. Chronicle*, 3d Ser., 1886, p. 320; Grueber, *ibid.*, 1892, Part IV, p. 314, No. 1.

The medals of Drs. John Hunter and George Fordyce, conjoined, No. 641, and that of John Hunter of the St. Louis Dental Soc., No. 141, I have already described.

[To be continued.]

NUMISMATICS IN CHINA.

CHINA is the paradise of the numismatist. The collections of cash, according to Consul Edward Bedloe's report to the State Department, are something marvellous. They are small coins of bronze, brass, copper or silver, ranging in intrinsic value from $\frac{1}{80}$ of a cent to 25 cents. The oldest of these coins on record appeared about 2300 B. C. Over 150,000 different kinds of cash are preserved in collections. Some are wonderful examples of coinage, but most of them are clumsy and coarse. The numismatist can work all his life, spend very little money, and leave to posterity thousands of coins. All he needs to do is to confine his work to the collection of cash, the small coins in brass and bronze, whose value ranges from $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{14}$ of a cent. Their workmanship varies, but is usually very good.

Their shape to-day is like that of European coins, with the exception that through the centre is a square hole through which the coins are strung together like beads. In the past, however, other forms were employed, including the square, triangle, heart, ellipse, shield, key, knife, razor, sword and spear. The number of kinds is simply immense. They are mentioned in literature as early as 250 B. C. "The oldest that I have heard of," says Consul Bedloe, "dates from the T'sin dynasty, which ruled from 255 to 207 B. C. From that time until to-day these useful little coins have been used by every monarch, no matter whether he was an emperor of the entire country or king of one of the petty principalities into which, from time to time, the Chinese empire was broken. There have been over 1200 occupants of the various thrones, royal and imperial. In addition to these regular issues, if such they may be called, there have been special issues from time to time, and also special local issues. A wealthy mandarin in Canton is said to have the finest collection extant, containing 25,000 specimens of different kinds."

The cost increases as you go backward in time. The cash of this century can be secured at their nominal face value. Those of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries bring from one to ten cents each. Those of the Han dynasties, from 206 to 100 A. D., bring \$100 each when in fine state of preservation.

These true antiques are found in ancient tombs and ruins. Several hundred were discovered in Amoy, not long ago, in digging a grave, when the laborers broke into an old tomb several feet below the surface of the soil. The coins lay in a pretty earthenware jar, and were incrustated with a thin layer of malachite that here and there had been changed by moisture into azurite. The coins were sold by the lucky coolies in the next twenty-four hours, and are said to have brought \$1 apiece, an immense sum to men working for 12c. a day.

To succeed in collecting cash a person must be a fine Chinese scholar. The labor thereby involved is so severe as to preclude most collectors from indulging in the pleasure to any great extent.

TO ENCOURAGE HISTORICAL STUDY.

THE Connecticut Society of the Sons of the Revolution have offered two valuable prizes of Medals for essays written by high school students of that State upon the subject "The Causes which led to the American Revolution." Essays must contain not less than 1776 nor more than 1894 words and be sent to the secretary of the society before May 22. Governor Morris, chairman of the State Board of Education, has endorsed the plan and circulars have been sent to all the high schools in the State.

SOME COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

BY EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

[Concluded from Vol. xxviii, page 69.]

49. *Obv.* This medal is a hemisphere half an inch thick, the convex side showing America. *Rev.* The flat side. Inscriptions: CHICAGO | 1893 (two straight lines). Legend: • WORLD'S COLUMBIAN • EXPOSITION all in sunken letters. Aluminum. Size 12½, perforated loop at top attached by a ribbon to a clasp or bar on which *Obv.* In outline a vessel with swelling sails, sailing to right; SANTA • MARIA on its hull. *Rev.* The same, incuse. Aluminum. Size 24 by 20.

50. *Obv.* A building. Legend: WORLDS COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. *Rev.* Wheel. FERRIS WHEEL on a scroll above, all encircled by: GREATEST MECHANICAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AGE in one line around upper half; HEIGHT 264 FEET WEIGHT 4300 TONS | CAPACITY 2180 PERSONS ENGINES 2200 HORSE POWER in two lines around under half. Aluminum. Size 29.

51. *Obv.* Building in the centre of the field; ADMINISTRATION BUILDING above it; all within a circle encircled by parts of four smaller circles, etc., a building within each enclosure; ELECTRICAL BUILDING at the top; MINING BLDG at the right; MACHINERY HALL at the left. Exergue: S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO. *Rev.* Wheel, etc. HEIGHT 264 FEET WEIGHT 8600000 LBS. CAPACITY 2160 PEOPLE around it. Exergue: CHILDS CHICAGO, all encircled by: ✠ THE FERRIS WHEEL ✠ ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD. Aluminum. Size 24½.

52. *Obv.* Building. Legend: U. S. GOV^T BUILDING above on an ornamental border; WIDTH 351 F^T | LENGTH 421 F^T | AREA 3.3. ACRES below on three scrolls as here divided. *Rev.* Inscription: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in parallel lines across. Legend: TREASURY DEPARTMENT UNITED STATES MINT EXHIBIT. Brass. Size 24. Struck in the Government Building.

The following, Numbers 53 to 59 inclusive, are medallions, rather than medals, and of compressed black walnut wood. Size 57. Struck from dies in Machinery Hall.

53. *Obv.* Bust of President Cleveland facing one quarter to the left. Legend: * 1885 * 1889 PRESIDENT UNITED STATES 1893 * 1897 * above, and HON GROVER CLEVELAND below, completing circle. *Rev.* Inscription: 1893 | COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION | MAY 1. TO OCT 30. | JACKSON PARK | CHICAGO in five parallel lines across. Legend: * THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA * U. S. AMERICA.

54. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

55. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS * above; 1887 FT. LONG 787 FT. WIDE below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53. *

56. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * MACHINERY HALL * above; 1396 FT. LONG. 492 FT. WIDE below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

57. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING * above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

58. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING * above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

59. *Obv.* Building, etc. Legend: * THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING * above; 1492 COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1892 below. *Rev.* Same as No. 53.

60. *Obv.* Shield of the Union on which a wheat sheaf; at the right in the distance a three-masted vessel, her sails spread, sailing to the left; at the left is an Indian standing, facing to right and holding bow and arrow; above in a cloud a nude child; below on a scroll: URBS | IN | HORTO [a city in a garden] each word on a fold. Exergue: CHILDS CHICAGO; all encircled by a border, on which at each side are two

branches tied together in the centre; CHICAGO DAY above; OCT. 9, 1893. below. *Rev.* Same standing figure and surroundings as on reverse of No. 30, partly encircled by: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION above. Exergue: S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO below. Aluminum. Size 24½.

61. *Obv.* Inscription: ★ COLUMBIAN ★ (curving) | 1893 (straight) | EXPOSITION (reversed curve) in three lines across. *Rev.* Blank. Silver, copper, etc. Elliptical, size 16½ x 11. Stamped on discs, coins, etc., for visitors, in the Electricity Building.

62. *Obv.* In the centre at the top, a bust of Columbus, bearded, and facing right, nearly encircled by two heavy laurel branches tied together below. Inscription: WORLDS (on a scroll) | COLUMBIAN (curving) | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | ILL. (straight lines) | 18 (divided by an Exhibition building) 93 in six lines to the bottom, flanked on the right by three buildings, and on the left by three more buildings, all in straight lines. *Rev.* Blank. Brass, plated. Shield-shaped. Size 27 x 22; perforated loop at top, attached to buckle, ribbon, and pin (on which the U. S. arms, shield, etc.).

63. *Obv.* Inscription: WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, ILLS, 1893 | PERPETUAL | POCKET | CALENDAR in four concentric, etc., lines. Legend: B. F. NORRIS, ALISTER & CO. WHOLESALE JEWELERS, CHICAGO, ILLS. *Rev.* Movable calendar. Brass. Size 25. This Medal accompanies the official souvenir spoon.

64. The whole design of this medal is incuse. *Obv.* Map of Western Hemisphere on which: PHILA., all encircled by: COMPLIMENTS OF KEYSTONE WATCH CASE CO. *Rev.* A large keystone, on which: SOUVENIR | WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION | CHICAGO | 1893 in six lines across. Germán silver. Shaped the outlines of a watch, size 17 x 24. A watch opener.

The Medals described in this and the preceding paper were collected chiefly at the World's Fair, Chicago.

THE AHLBORN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

By the kindness of Mr. Weeks, we are enabled to give the following extract from a report to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, relative to the Columbus Medal engraved by Madame Ahlborn, at the suggestion of some members of the Society, an engraving of which was given in the October number of the *Journal*:—

A portrait engraving of Columbus, taken from the Sir Antony More portrait, which is now owned by Mr. Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, was sent her. This portrait was painted about 1570, at the order of Margaret of Parma, from a miniature said to have been in the possession of the royal family at Madrid. The portrait was in one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, which was wrecked on the coast of England. Its frame is allegorical, and is a remarkable piece of sixteenth century wood carving. Mr. Nestor Ponce de Leon, a member of the Society, who, in his "Columbus Gallery," published in 1893, has made a valuable contribution to the information about Columbus, criticised this portrait, with its cropped hair, moustache and goatee, and its sixteenth century costume, as being an artistic picture, but a doubtful likeness of Columbus.

After making several models for the Medal, and seeing what she called a magnificent medal, already engraved, Madame Ahlborn wrote, May 12, 1892, that she thought it "not worth the while to accomplish her Medal of Columbus." But urged to go on with the work, she sent to Mr. Low, November 17, 1892, the plaster casts. She was doubtful, herself, of the historic accuracy of the portrait, for while, as she said, she modeled it after the portrait sent to her, it was not like any one of the many portraits of Columbus which she had seen, neither was the costume. The reverse she thought conformable to history. February 23, 1893, she wrote, suggesting the legends and inscriptions, which were afterwards placed on the Medal. * * * The medals, of which ten were issued in silver, two hundred in bronze and fifty in aluminum, were sent to this country July 4, 1893, and have met with favor.



THE ZEARING AND WASHINGTON MEDALS.

The arms on the sinister shield and the canton on that in base on the reverse of the Washington Medal are incorrectly engraved [see page 99]. The discovery was made too late for correction.

THE ZEARING COLUMBUS AND LINCOLN MEDALS.

WE give illustrations in this number of two medals designed by Mr. H. H. Zearing, of Chicago, one of Columbus, and one of Lincoln. The dies of the former were from the same hand which cut those for the Medal of Award given by the Paris Exposition of 1889, an illustration of which was shown in the last number of the *Journal*. Mr. Zearing's Columbus may be called a composite portrait, and is treated altogether in conformity with the description handed down by his son, which has been accepted by historians as a complete pen-picture of the great discoverer. The designer has made use of the various portraits and of such points in other descriptions as appeared to harmonize best with the character portrayed by his biographers. Indeed, the entire range of history and of accessible portraits was carefully studied, before the first sketch was made. The bust is treated in a strong low-relief, so that the effect of a high relief is secured: the modelling is delicate and the suggestiveness of a flat surface is avoided, so that the face appears to grow out of the medal. The bust is in profile to the right, clothed and wearing a soft cap; the face beardless. Legend, separated from the field by a circular line which terminates on the shoulders, 1492 · CHRISTOPHER · COLUMBUS · 1892-93 The initials of the designer, H. Z. appear on the coat at the right, near the edge.

The reverse shows the Admiral's caravel, the Santa Maria, sailing to the West. It is sculpturesque in effect and void of details; the ocean-waves in particular, are strongly conventionalized. Legend, 1892 : DISCOVERY : OF : AMERICA : 1492 In exergue, in four lines, the last curving, · WORLD'S COLUMBIAN · | : EXPOSITION : | · CHICAGO · | · FOURTH : CENTENNIAL The medal is struck in three sizes — 45, 21 and 17 millimetres, or 28, 14, and 11 nearly, by the American scale.

The Lincoln Medal illustrated is, as mentioned above, after a design by the same artist: the head of the great President is modelled from a photograph taken in June, 1860. A life-mask was also used in modelling the face, which has been pronounced an unusually faithful likeness. The roughened—almost disheveled—hair shown on the medal, serves to recall an interesting incident. Just before Mr. Lincoln sat for the photograph he placed himself in the hands of a barber, who dressed his hair smooth and flat. But when he saw himself in the photographer's mirror he exclaimed, "My friends won't know me this way," and then passed his fingers through his hair, roughening and disarranging it, even where it was cut the shortest.

The dies for this, as of the preceding medal, were cut in Paris (these in 1892.) The bust shows nearly a front view with the head turned to observer's right and almost in profile. The portrait is treated in the same low, strong relief as that which distinguishes that of the Columbus Medal above described. Legend, 1809 * ABRAHAM * LINCOLN * 1865

The reverse shows a tablet suggesting a shield in its form, with lance heads separated by small circles between its borders and the edge of the medal, and bearing a passage from that grand utterance at Gettysburg which needs no aid from bronze to make it imperishable. The words are arranged in thirteen lines, with a row of small stars between the seventh and eighth :

WITH | MALICE · TOWARD | NONE ° WITH · CHARITY | FOR · ALL ° WITH · FIRMNESS |
 · IN · THE · RIGHT · AS · GOD · | · GIVES · VS · TO · SEE · THE · | · RIGHT · LET · VS · STRIVE ·
 ON · | [stars] | · LET · VS · HAVE · FAITH · THAT · | · RIGHT · MAKES · MIGHT · AND · | · IN
 · THAT · FAITH · LET · VS · | · TO · THE · END · DARE · TO · | DO · OVR · DVTY · AS · WE · | · VN-
 DERSTAND · IT · | o The Lincoln Medal is struck in one size only, 45 milli-
 metres, or about 28 American scale.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WE have received the Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society at its Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting, held March 20, 1893; the pamphlet, printed in uniform style with those of previous years, also contains several of the Papers read before the Society at its Numismatic and Archaeological meetings in the year now reported. These meetings which, owing to the change of quarters, were fewer than usual the last year, form an interesting and valuable feature of the work of this prosperous Society, which now has the names of 246 members of all classes on its rolls, and has permanent funds well invested, amounting to about \$4,500.

Of the Papers, we notice as of special value one on the Colonial Jersey Coinage, from a historical standpoint, by Mr. Francis B. Lee of Trenton, N. J., and another by Mr. Henry R. Drowne, for many years the efficient Secretary of the Society, on "An Unrecorded Coinage," describing an issue of Spanish gold Doubloons, struck about 1821, in New York city, by an Englishman named Peach, to supply the demand for these pieces for exportation, etc., at a time when by reason of their scarcity they commanded a premium of from two to two and a half dollars each; it is said that from two to three hundred pieces were struck daily for several months, thus proving a very profitable operation for those interested. The coins were of full weight and fineness, and as no fraud could be shown when the matter was investigated by the Government and there was no law at that time to prevent it, the coiners were not disturbed until the supply destroyed the premium and the business ceased in consequence. Peach was assisted in his work by a person named Ladd, who died in New York not very long since, aged more than eighty.

We must take issue with Mr. Lee as to his statement in the paper mentioned above, that "it may be said that *coinage* in New Jersey, as in the other seaboard dependencies of Great Britain, *began before the advent of the Europeans.*" (The italics are ours.) We know of no such *coinage*. The term can with propriety be applied only to "the act or process of converting *metal* into money." See Webster's "International Dictionary." Even this definition is rather a broad one, for it would cover siege pieces, which are bits of metal issued as money by some recognized authority, but often merely engraved to show their nominal or current value, and not invariably struck from dies; and the word "coin," etymologically, implies the use of dies, or something thereto corresponding.

The writer seems to imply, by the context, that he considers that the industry of the Indians, in turning clam shells into *wampum*, was *coining*. Wampum, — bits of shell or beads, strung for convenience in handling, much as the Chinese strung their "cash," — was currency, used as money, it is true, but it can only be called *money* by the broadest use of the term; money must have some public or lawful authority behind it; without that it is merely a circulating medium, or currency; but wampum was not issued "by lawful authority," since any one could make it, natives and settlers alike. Its value as a means of exchange was in time fixed by authority among the settlers, no doubt, but as Mr. Lee remarks, "no restrictions were even [?ever] placed on the manufacture . . . by the various Indian tribal divisions," nor, we may add, by any legislative or other enactment which we can recall; and as he also shows, it was made until "within the last fifty years," by private individuals without interference.

The pamphlet is carelessly printed; on the tenth page we learn that the books of the Library were moved without any loss or inquiry [? injury], and in the description of "Saint Patrick," or Mark Newbie coins (p. 34), we read, "A kneeling crowned king . . . playing a harp. Above a crown in brass with the legend, . . . etc." Even with the engraving which is given, one not familiar with the pieces would be unable to discover what is here meant; nor is the statement true, strictly, as it is probable the author meant it to stand. In the first place, it is well known to collectors that these pieces were struck in *brass* as well as copper, and a piece "of a different metal from that of the coin, that is, brass upon copper, or copper upon brass," was inserted in such a way as frequently, but *not always* to show the crown thereon, "over the harp," when struck. [See Simon Snelling on Irish Coins, p. 48.] But it would be an error to suppose that the plug was inserted for the purpose of receiving the crown upon it. It was merely "a fashion from the King's latter farthings, the better to prevent counterfeits." [See Leake, "Historical Account of English Money," ed. of 1745, p. 338.] Nor again was the plug always present; Dr. Smith had in his collection "Three with star or plug *near* the crown, and one without any plug." Wm. Nicolson, Archbishop of Cashel at the time of his death, mentions in his "Irish Historical Library," (1724, p. 170,) that at the time that was printed these pieces were "still common in Copper and Brass." Dr. Cane (not Crane) had a curious theory about this plug,—that it had a sort of symbolical meaning. He observes: "It is not David who touches the Irish harp, as some have it, but a king, and by the peculiarity of the crown an Irish king; an Irish harp, and Irish king, upon an Irish coin, while the English crown, fixed *loosely and unsettled* over the harp, is of a different metal, and as it were, not belonging to the piece." This is of interest here, because it tends to show that the crown did not always fit the plug; Dr. Smith disposes of this theory very satisfactorily thus:—"David was a king, and the 'peculiarity of the crown' is nothing more than the conventional form still invariably adopted by Irish artists. The harp has been the arms of Ireland since the time of Henry the Eighth, and the piece 'of a different metal' with the crown fixed *loosely* over it, was inserted in imitation of the plan adopted with the farthings of Charles the First in 1635, for the purpose of rendering forgery more difficult." Hence "the crown above" might be in brass on the copper pieces, or in copper on those of brass, if the relative positions of the crown in the die and the planchet plug chanced to coincide, and otherwise not.

On the following page (35) Mr. Lee seems to have adopted the opinion about coinage we have expressed above, for he remarks "the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey, etc.," thus virtually withdrawing his statement that the Indian wampum was coinage. This remark (that "*the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey*") is obscure. It seems from the context to allude to the Newbie pieces, for he continues, "there is little or no evidence that Newbie brought silver with him." Of course Mr. Lee did not intend to exclude "the King's copper Farthings and Halfpence," coins which were in circulation (for as his paper shows, the Court established their current value at exactly twice that of the face), nor the various *silver* coins, whose values were also fixed by the New Jersey laws he cites; but the statement as it stands would exclude both; possibly "of Newbie's" followed "coins" in the original MS.: yet, on the other hand, to confine his reference to the *copper* pieces of Newbie would be incorrect, for there *is* evidence that the *silver* pieces of this coinage were in circulation in New Jersey, though no doubt to a very limited extent. Mr. W. A. Whitehead, of Newark, N. J., in a communication to the *Journal* in 1872, (VII, 31), says, "some have conjectured that Newbie continued the manufacture of his pieces after his arrival" [halfpennies probably, for although Mr. Lee speaks of the *Pennies* also as being in circulation (p. 35), only the smaller denomination seems to have been legalized], for which he quotes Elmer's Cumberland, p. 122. We attach little importance to this theory, although if Newbie brought the dies of the pennies, from which the silver was struck in Ireland, there is nothing to show he could not have struck silver here, had he desired; but the late Robert C. Davis, of

Philadelphia, had a few specimens of the *silver* Newbies in his cabinet, as well as copper pieces of that issue, all, we understand, found in circulation in New Jersey; two of the former and several of the latter were shown in June, 1872, at a meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society.

Mr. Whitehead's paper just mentioned, gives some additional particulars of Newbie, and on p. 10 of Vol. XXVII of the *Journal* are a few items about Cox, besides those given by Mr. Lee. We have commented at some length on Mr. Lee's very valuable and interesting paper; for while some of the statements criticised are, it is quite probable, his printer's fault rather than his own, yet errors of the kind we have mentioned, in the official Proceedings of a Society of the standing of this, should not pass unchallenged. The numismatic history of New Jersey is full of interest, and Mr. Lee deserves great credit for assembling so many historical facts in so entertaining a style as he has done in this article. It is so much the more to be regretted therefore, that such typographic errors as "monies," (p. 37), "priviledges," (p. 38), and many others beside the above noted should have been allowed to deface it.

At a special meeting of the Society in February last, steps were taken to urge the adoption by Government of the metric system in its coinage, as well adapted to our decimal system, and also to advocate the appointment of a commission by the U. S. authorities, to be composed of two well known sculptors, artists, or medallists, to be named by the National Sculptors' Society of New York; two well known numismatists or collectors to be named by the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a fifth, who should be a recognized authority on weights and measures, to consider what steps can be taken to improve our coinage, and to offer prizes to artists or designers, who might be willing to enter into a competition for producing suitable devices for the coins proposed to be struck hereafter, and also for such historical medals as the Government might decide it to be advisable to issue.

DOLLAR OF 1804.

AN article in the January number of the *Journal of Numismatics* stated that several new specimens of the 1804 Dollar had appeared. The history of the piece referred to as in possession of J. Rosenthal's Sons is given as follows:—it was owned by a colored man in Alexandria, Virginia, who when he died gave it to his son, from whom it was purchased for \$100 by a gentleman in Alexandria, who sent it to Messrs. Joseph Rosenthal's Sons of Philadelphia in payment of a debt of \$500. They sold it recently to Mr. James W. Elsworth of Chicago. Mr. Rosenthal sent me a press impression, which corresponds exactly with the impressions in my possession of several of the 1804 Dollars. I believe this is a genuine piece, probably one of the restrikes. It should be added to the list as No. XIII.

Another of the Dollars mentioned in the article is held by a bookseller in Canal Street, New York. I heard of this piece last summer, and called upon its owner, Mr. Hugh Rodens. An examination showed that it was an altered coin; the alteration was skilfully executed.

Since the article referred to was published, I received information that another 1804 Dollar had turned up in Chicago. I corresponded with the owner, Mr. J. S. Smith, who sent me the piece for examination. It also was altered, and in a very bungling manner.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 31, 1894.

POPE Leo XIII has paid a somewhat unusual honor to a Scotch Protestant professor and author. He has ordered "The Church in the Roman Empire before 170 A. D.," by Prof. Ramsay of Aberdeen University (published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons), to be placed in the Reference Library of the Vatican, and has awarded a Gold Medal to the author for his services in this department of literature.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 73.]

In the last number of the *Journal* DCCCCXLIV was omitted in its consecutive order, owing to some uncertainty as to whether the piece described below, and mentioned in Note 3, p. 71, was a different Medal from DCCLXX, the reverse of which has no wreath, if I am correctly informed. It now seems clear that this should have its own number. [See note below.]

DCCCCXLIV. Obverse, As the obverse of DCCLXX, and perhaps from the same die, but without the word THE before GRAND: — oval garnished shield with arms of the Grand Lodge of the "Ancients" as borne before the Union of 1813. Reverse, A laurel wreath, with the field within plain for engraving. Legend, *In testimony of his eminent Services to the Craft.* Gold, bronze, and possibly silver. Very rare. Size 25.¹

DCCCCCL. Obverse, Head of Oscar II, King of Sweden, to left, beneath which, in very small letters, A. LINDBERG. Legend, OSCAR • II • SUERIGES • OCH • NORGES • KONUNG • [Oscar II, King of Sweden and Norway.] Below, completing the circle, IX • F.: P.: V.: S.: V.: [Vicar of Solomon for life, of the Ninth Masonic Province.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a square altar, or perfect ashlar, with the cross of the Rite on its front; on its top a lighted Etruscan lamp and a cable-tow, the tasselled ends of which fall on the pavement; in front, a sword and palm-branch crossed: below, as if in exergue, and leaning against the edge of the pavement, a square shield, argent, charged with a Greek cross gules; the cross is cantoned with the Masonic arms, as described in the previous number; on the fess point two C's interlaced, (presumably inclosing the three crowns of Sweden as on the preceding, but not mentioned by my informant as the space is extremely small); the C's surmounted by a royal crown. On each side of the shield and affixed to the foundation of the pavement, two labels bearing respectively the dates 1788 1888. Below these are two branches, one of acacia the other of laurel, with their points crossed. Legend above, in two lines, the lower on a scroll, TILL • GÖTA • PROVINCIAL • LOGEN | HUNDRAARIGT MINNE [To the Gothenburg Provincial Lodge, in memory of its hundredth year,] and below, FRAN • CHARLES • DICKSON [From Charles Dickson.] Silver and bronze. Size 35.²

DCCCCCLI. Obverse, Accollated busts of Oscar II and his Queen Sophia, to right, the latter wearing a small coronet. Below the busts in very small letters, LEA AHLBORN F. Legend, surrounded on the outer side by a circle of "pearls," OSCAR II ET SOPHIA REX ET REGINA SVECIE ET NORVEGIE ★ [Oscar II and Sophia, King and Queen of Sweden and Norway.] Reverse,

¹ This I describe from an account of the gold Medal in the British Museum, kindly sent me by Mr. G. F. Hill of London. That has, engraved within the wreath, *To the Rt Worshipful | Edward Barry | D. D. | Grd. Chaplain | 5868* Dr. Barry was Grand Chaplain of the Ancients from Dec. 27, 1791, to the Union of 1813. This Medal is quite rare. It seems to be struck from the completed and altered dies of which DCCLXX was possibly only a trial impression. Bro. Hughan writes me that he has an impression in bronze, with the wreath, but without the legend; which I understand is engraved on the Medal under notice. The closing part of Note 3, from "As a matter of interest," on page 71, should be cancelled.

² For the description of this Centenary Medal I am indebted to Bro. Shackles, who accompanies his letter

with an account of the circumstances which led to the striking of the piece, written by Dr. Dickson, who designed the Medal and struck it at his private expense, in celebration of the Centennial of the Provincial Lodge over which he presided for twenty-five years, and as an expression of his gratitude for the testimonial presented him by his brethren on his resignation of that position [See the Medal last described]. Impressions in silver were presented by Dr. Dickson to the King, to all the officers of the Grand Lodge of Sweden and those of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Gothenburg, and a few other friends; impressions in bronze were given to each member of the subordinate Lodges. Notwithstanding so many were struck, it is now difficult to obtain one of the Medals. For the reading of the abbreviations V.: S.: V.: see note on DCCLXVI.

A floreated monogram of the letters O and S surrounded by rays which fill the field; the monogram is entwined by roses and surmounted by a crown, all within a circle formed by a cable-tow having four knots, with tassels falling to the right and left at the bottom. Legend above, SALUS VESTRA NOSTRUM GAUDIUM [Your safety is our joy.] In exergue, in five lines, PROTECTORI ET FRATRI EXCELSISSIMO OPTIMO | MEMORIAM CONIUGII PER XXV ANNOS PROSPERRIMI CELEBRANTI | FRATRES LIBERI CEMENTARII | SVECIÆ ET NORVEGIÆ | DIE VI JUNII A. MDCCCLXXXII [His Brother Freemasons of Sweden and Norway to their Protector, best and most exalted Brother, prosperously celebrating the memory of twenty-five years of wedlock, on the sixth day of June, 1882.] Silver and bronze. Size 45.¹

DCCCCLII. Obverse, Naked bust of Lüdbergh in profile to right, and a palm branch before him. Legend, At the left, AND · B · LIIDBERGH : | 1 | . and below the bust a very small E, and in smaller letters than the legend, DÖD · D · 21 · JAN · 1799. [Died Jan. 21, 1799,] curving to the lower edge. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement approached by three steps is an altar formed by a cubic stone or perfect ashlar; on its top are three gavels side by side, the handles to right, the heads in front and to left, with the letter s on their faces: on the front of the altar in three lines, 27/1-89 | 24/12-89 | 18/3-90, which are the dates of his appointments as Speaker to the Commoners of the Diet, January 27, 1789; as Burgomaster of Stockholm, December 24, 1789, and as Master of the Lodge St. Jean Auxiliaire, (St. John the Helper) of Stockholm, March 18, 1790. Legend, above, WARDIGT · [Worshipful, his title as Master], and in exergue in two lines, AF SÖRJANDE WANNER · | F · MB · I presume the second line to be the initials of FRI MURAR BRODERSKAP, and the inscription would then mean, From his sorrowing friends of the Masonic Brotherhood. Silver and bronze. Size 36.²

DCCCCLIII. Obverse, Naked bust in profile to right of Weser. Under decollation, A · LINDBERG (the die-cutter). Legend, L · A · WESER ORDFÖRANDE MASTARE I S^t · JOHⁿ · LOGEN ST · ERIK. [L. A. Weser, Presiding Master of the Johannite Lodge St. Eric]. Reverse, Within a wreath of oak on the right and olive on the left, open at the top, the stems crossed at the bottom where they are surmounted by the square, compasses, and a gavel erect, interlaced, the inscription in two lines, BRÖDERS ERKANSLA [Testimonial of his Brethren]; between the branches at the top a radiant star formed by two triangles braced. Legend, TILL MINNE AF FEMTIOARIG VERKSAMHET and below, completing the circle, * DEN 12 DEC 1882 * [In memory of fifty years' labor, Dec. 12, 1882.] Silver and bronze. Size 30.³

1 In the Lawrence collection. Struck to commemorate the silver wedding of King Oscar and his Queen. He was appointed Grand Master by his brother, Chas. XV, the late King, in 1859. He came to the throne in 1872. The dies were engraved by Madame Lea Ahlborn of the Royal Mint at Stockholm, whose work is well known to American collectors.

2 In the Lawrence collection. This Medal was unknown to Merzdorf, and I failed to recognize it as Masonic if given by Hildebrand. Lüdbergh was a man of considerable prominence. The E is probably the initial of Carl Enhörning, the engraver, who recut the reverse die of CCCCXXXI. Some impressions show a crack in the die. For the explanation of the dates and a rubbing of this rare Medal I am indebted to Bro.

Shackles, who obtained a restrike, by permission of King Oscar, from the Royal Mint at Stockholm, where the dies are preserved. Two other Medals of this Lodge have been described, CCCCXXX and CCCCXXXI.

3 In the Lawrence collection. Weser was "Justiciary Burgomaster" in Stockholm, as I learn from Bro. Shackles, who also tells me that the Lodge which struck this Medal in honor of the Semi-centenary of its Master, was founded Nov. 30, 1756; it has worked the old or St. John's Lodge rite, as distinguished from the Swedish rite so called, and "is the only Swedish Lodge of ancient date that has not been absorbed or amalgamated, and has so continued from its foundation." The letters in the inscription, etc., have the proper accents, for which we have not the type.

DCCCCLIV. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right of Torpadius; he wears a wig with locks flowing upon his shoulders. Under the truncation w [Die-cutter's initial.] Legend, JOH · ISR · TORPADIUS SENATOR URB · HOLM · [John Israel Torpadius, Senator or Burgomaster of the city of Stockholm.] Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, CONDITORI | SODALITATIS S · ERICI | STOCKHOLMIAE MDCCLIV | NATO MDCCXXII · | DENATO MDCCLX · | LIB · FRATRES MUR · | MDCCC · [The Masonic Brethren in 1800 to the Founder of St. Eric's Lodge at Stockholm, 1754. Born 1722; died 1760.] Silver and bronze.¹ Size 22.

DCCCCLV. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements interlaced; the triangular level, with the square at the right, the compasses at the left, on the lower corners, and the trowel at the right and gavel at the left of the apex; the working tools are entwined with two sprigs of acacia crossed and tied at the bottom, and having a radiant star of five points with the letter G on its centre between the sprigs at the top and over the level: under the stems BESCHER in very small letters, the line curving upward. Legend, below, LIBERTE EGALITE FRATERNITE [Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, A wreath of laurel, slightly open at the top and the stems tied with a bow of ribbon below. The field plain for engraving. No legend.² Bronze. Size 32.

DCCCCLVI. On a polished field the double-headed eagle of the Scottish rite, but not crowned, holding in his talons a sword, its hilt to the left; a radiant triangle with 33. above, and a scroll below, its ends forked, extending upwards, and terminating in tassels; on the scroll, DEUS MEUMQUE JUS [God and my right.] On the breast of the eagle the triple patriarchal cross of the grade. Under the scroll in minute letters PASTRANA (die cutter). Legend, on a dull border, and separated by a circle of alternate dots and ellipses, above, SUP. ·. CONS. ·. DE MEXICO and below, ★ PREMIO ★ [Supreme Council of Mexico. Reward.] Reverse, Plain. At top of planchet, a large ball which is pierced for a ring. Silver? gilt, and silver. Size 20.³

DCCCCLVII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a five-pointed star is a circle with the legend separated from the field by another circle, above, RESP. ·. □ MADRE COMUN N^o and below, PACHUCA; at the ends of the last word are ornaments composed of two fleurs-de-lis, united foot to foot: on the field a large figure 5 radiated, beneath which in two lines, 25 DE OCT. ·. | 1866. [The Wor. Lodge Common Mother, No. 5, Pachuca.] The points of the star have one-half their face plain, and the other filled with fine lines perpendicular to the edge of the circle, and they terminate in small balls. On the upper point is a loop for a ring; on the lower left point, near the edge of the circle, in small letters, PENA (the die cutter). Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size of circular centre, 18; from point to point of star, 30.⁴

DCCCCLVIII. Obverse, A circle of formal rays, on which a triangle with raised edges is superimposed, its points extending beyond those of the rays: in the centre is a liberty cap; on the left side of the triangle, R. ·.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Struck by the same Lodge as the preceding. The date of foundation is given on this Medal as 1754, but that of its constitution was Nov. 30, 1756, as stated in the preceding note. Originals of this Medal are very rare. The dies are still preserved in the Royal Mint at Stockholm.

² This is in the Lawrence collection. Whether of French or Belgian origin, and by what body issued I have not ascertained.

³ In the Lawrence collection.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. While from its form this might be classed as a badge rather than as a Medal, it is evidently struck from dies, though not on a circular planchet, and I therefore include it. Pachuca is a town in Mexico fifty miles north-north-east of the City of Mexico, formerly of great importance for the silver mines in its vicinity. The date I presume is that of the foundation of the Lodge.

LOGE.: N^o 5; on the right LIBERTAD and on the bottom OR.: DE VERACRUZ [Regular Lodge Liberty, No. 5, Orient of Vera Cruz.] The points after R are incused, the others and the letters of the legend are raised. Reverse, Plain. A loop and ring at the top, and the Medal is worn with a light blue ribbon. Silver or copper, gilt. Size of circle, 20 nearly: of side of triangle, 22. A narrow clasp is worn with the ribbon, on which is the All-seeing eye in the centre and three dots on either side.¹

Still another badge, the planchet having the form of a five-pointed star, with small balls on the ends of the points, is the following:—On the centre a circle on which a radiant G; outside the circle is another, whose circumference reaches the re-entering angles of the star, and has the legend, above, PAZ Y CONCORDIA [Peace and harmony] and below, ★ MEXICO ★ in smaller letters. On the upper point of the star in two lines, □ | N. 6 on the upper left R on the right E and on each of the two lower points A [Lodge No. 6 Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Reverse, Plain for engraving. The top has a loop, and the badge was worn with a ribbon of green. Silver. Size from point to point, 30.²

DCCCCLIX. Obverse, A fagot of sticks tied with a cord; on the right side rests one end of a square on the horizontal edge of which above, is a triangular level, the plummet falling nearly to the fagot. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, ★ R.: N.: M.: TALLER N^o 9. ★ and below, TITULADO LA RAZON [The Worshipful Masonic Lodge No. 9, entitled "La Razon" *i. e.* Justice.] The abbreviation N I do not recognize: possibly for *nacido*, meaning in that case Regular. Plain for engraving. A loop for ring at the top. Silver. Size 27.³

DCCCCLX. Obverse, In form a six-pointed star, composed of two triangles interlaced. On the upper bar of one, L.: MORELOS N^o 9. The other two sides of this triangle are plain. On the left side of the second triangle, 20 DE JUNIO DE 1868. on the right side, 5628.: and on the base, OR.: DE MEXICO. In four of the spaces between the two triangles are letters; on the upper left point R; on the right, E; on the lower left, A and the same repeated on the right. [Lodge of Morelos, No. 9, Orient of Mexico. July 20, 1868; the letters in the points meaning *Rito Escoces Antiguo y Acepto* [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The other two points have no letters. The hexagonal field enclosed by the triangles has a bust of Morelos, the face in profile to observer's left; across the shoulder a sash, and on his head, very far back, a small, close-fitting skull-cap. The points of the star terminate in small balls; a loop and a ring at the top for ribbon. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size between opposite points, 27 nearly.⁴

DCCCCLXI. Obverse, A pillar rising from clouds, and mountains in the background: on its shaft in front are the square and compasses: it has

¹ In the Lawrence collection. This is a badge of the Lodge named, but is struck, and seems to be entitled to a place in this list. That this Lodge and that which struck the preceding Medal have the same number is no doubt due to the fact that there are five or six Grand Lodges, "Diets," etc., in Mexico.

² This badge looks much like a cast, but as portions of the circle and some of the letters on the impression I examined (belonging to Gen. Lawrence's collection) have the appearance of being double struck, I think it may be from dies.

³ That in the Lawrence collection has in four lines of script letters M. H. Perea, | Ney | Junio 24 | 1876.

This, from the roughness of the field and the round edges of the letters, etc., seems to be a cast.

⁴ The ribbon worn with this jewel is woven in the National colors, red, white and green. The date I take to be that of foundation. The Lodge is named for the Patriot Mexican General Jose Maria Morelos, who was born near Apatzingan, Sept. 30, 1765, and shot at San Cristobal, Dec. 22, 1815. He had been a Roman Catholic Curate, and was one of the bravest and most talented leaders among the liberators of Mexico. The Medal is the jewel of the Lodge bearing his name, and is struck from dies, and then cut to its present shape.

an ornamental capital somewhat resembling the Ionic order, which is surmounted by a globe. Legend, above in two lines, curving to the upper edge, RESP.: □ EL ORDEN N° 11 OR.: DE MEXICO | DEL CAOS SALIO EL ORDEN [Wor. Lodge of Order, No. 11, Orient of Mexico. Out of chaos springs order.] Under the clouds at the bottom, curving upwards, 15 NOV.: 1868. Reverse, Plain for engraving. That in the Lawrence collection has, inscribed in four lines, the first curving, A LA VERTUD Y ABNEGACION MASON.: | H^A. | M.: A.: DE MATEOS. | DIC.: 1869. [For Masonic virtue and (?) fraternal self denial. M. A. de Mateos, December, 1869.] The first two lines in script, the last two in Roman letters. A loop on the planchet at the top, for a ring. Silver. Size 22.¹

DCCCCLXII. Obverse, Between two separate branches of acacia, a shield, bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, a castle; 2 and 3, a lion rampant. On the fess point an elliptical escutcheon with a star of five points, and between the quarterings at bottom a small pomegranate; over the shield as a crest is a radiant liberty cap; behind the shield two flags crossed; that on the dexter side has three horizontal stripes, azure, or and azure, and on the sinister three perpendicular stripes, vert, argent and gules (the latter the Mexican flag); between the staves and under the shield are two right hands joined, under which 5639. Under the stem of the sprig or branch on the dexter side, very small, PENA Legend, RESP.: LOG.: RIEGO N° 21. R.: E.: A.: A.: and completing the circle, ★OR.: DE MEXICO ★ [Worshipful Lodge Riego No. 21, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Orient of Mexico.] Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, the first curving, FUNDADOR ES | I.: NORIEGA 30 :. | M.: PINA PARTEARROYO | 33.: P.: ORTIZ 18.: J.: NO— | RIEGA 18.: E.: G.: CANTON | 33.: F.: DE P.: URGELL 5.: | M.: S.: GRACIA 3.: J.: | ORTIZ 3.: J.: GOYA 18.: | I.: M.: ALTAMIRANO | 33.: M.: DALMAU 3.: [Names of the founders.] A loop at the top for a ring. Silver. Size 23.²

DCCCCLXIII. Obverse, On a mosaic pavement stands an altar between two burning tapers; the front has a five-pointed star on a square tablet, at each of the corners of which is a pellet; on the altar are the Bible, square and compasses, and behind a palm-tree. Legend, on the left, MELCHOR OCAMPO. On the right, OR.: DE MAZATLAN, and at the bottom, LOG.: N° 29 x 5630. The date is equivalent to 1870. Reverse, Plain. A loop and ring at the top attached to a clasp with sunken tablet, for suspension. In form an equilateral triangle. Silver (?). Size 30 (length of one side).³

DCCCCLXIV. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G; the arms of the square are divided off into spaces; below is a sprig of acacia. Legend, RESP.: □ "ACACIA N° 32." AL OR.: DE TEPIC and below, filling out the circle, ★5631★ [Worshipful Lodge of the Acacia, No. 32, in the Orient of Tepic.] Outside the legend is an endless chain. The date corresponds to 1871 of the Christian era. Reverse, Within an endless chain, similar to that on the obverse, is a radiant triangle bearing the All-seeing eye, below which, within the chain and curving upwards, R.: E.: A.: YA.: [An-

¹ My description is from the original in the Lawrence collection:—an attempt was made to efface the name, but it is still legible. I am uncertain as to the abbreviation *Ha*, which may not be for *Hermanal*, though I have so rendered it.

² In the Lawrence collection. Whether the name of the Lodge has some local significance I have not

been able to learn. The numbers, etc., after each name signify of course the grades attained by the Brethren who formed the Lodge; the devices or the arms are the well-known symbols of Castile, Leon and Granada. 5639 = 1879, is perhaps the date of foundation.

³ In the Lawrence collection. Melchor Ocampo, I suppose, is the name of a person.

cient and Accepted Scottish rite.] Silver and bronze. Size 23. A swivel and bar at the top, for suspension by a ribbon. This is somewhat rare, although the dies, I have reason to think, were made in New York. There is no space between the *v* and *A* on the reverse.¹ The Spanish words, of which the letters on the reverse are the initials, are given in full under DCCCCLX.

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

A BARCELONA COLUMBIAN MEDAL.

FOR our knowledge of the following Medal, struck in Spain, we are indebted to Mons. L. Potier of Paris, who has kindly sent us a "blue-print" of the piece, from which our description is made, although some of the minor details, as for instance the blazon of the arms, and our attributions, we are unable to give with absolute certainty. It has not been previously described in America to our knowledge.

Obverse, Within a wreath of laurel, a clothed bust of Columbus; the body three-quarters to front, the head, which is bare, in profile, to observer's right; legend, at the left, BARCELONA and at the right, A COLON. [Barcelona to Columbus.] At the bottom is a lozenge-shaped shield, upon crossed branches of olive at the left and palm at the right, which is surmounted by a coronet; on the shield are armorial devices,—quarterly, a cross in the first and fourth and the pallets of Arragon in the second and third quarters, which we suppose are the arms of the city: (the blazon is not clear in the photograph.) The field outside of the wreath has four panels which are separated thus: at the bottom by the arms; at the left by a seated male figure, the lower part of his body draped, and a sword erect held by the blade, hilt upward in his right hand (War); opposite, at the right, by a female figure seated, to front, her head turned to left, draped, with an olive branch in her right hand extended (Peace); and at the top by a third female figure, seated, to right, her head turned backward to left, and a staff on her left hand (?America). In the tablet at the lower left side Columbus and his son at the door of the Convent of Rabida; in the next panel, above, Columbus is advocating his theory before the Court of Spain; in the third panel the landing is shown, and in the fourth he is kneeling before the King and Queen, after his return.

Reverse, On a platform a female figure, standing erect, draped and murally crowned: with her right hand she extends an olive branch, while with her left uplifted she holds a laurel wreath and grasps the staff of a banner the forked ends of which float behind her: it bears a crown and armorial devices; at her left side stands a lion with head erect; behind her are the two pillars—the emblems of Spain, that at the left partly concealed by the drapery floating from her shoulder, and by the folds of the banner, while against the other leans a long stalk of sugar-cane; on the step of the platform MDCCCXCII and in the distance at the left a glimpse of the Exposition buildings and one of the columns in its court surmounted by a statue. Legend, IV. CENTENARIO DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO DE LAS AMERICAS * [Fourth century of the discovery of America.] The female we take to symbolize Spain, her castellated crown alluding to Castile and the lion to Leon. The dies, we are informed, were engraved by Señor Castello, Calle Escudillero, Barcelona. Its size is 48, American scale, and it has been struck in bronze.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. Tepic is one of the largest towns in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

A WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

THE New Jersey Historical Society has caused to be struck a medal commemorating the formation of the Constitutional Government of the United States, and the Inauguration of General Washington, first President, April 30th, 1789. The dies were prepared by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and engraved by the same hand which cut the seal of the United States. The cost of cutting is about \$500. On the obverse of the medal appears the head of Washington after an engraving by Tardieu, from the bust by Houdon, now in the Capitol at Richmond, Va. Around the margin are the words, WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL MEDAL. NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1789 APRIL 1889.

It is not generally known that this bust is the first and only one of Washington taken from life. The way it came to be taken was this: In 1785 Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Jefferson were in Paris. They were requested by the House of Assembly of Virginia to employ an artist to make a statue of Washington, and they engaged Jean Antoine Houdon. It was that Houdon who executed a statue of Diana for Catharine II, and which was refused by the Salon of 1781, on the ground that a statue of Diana demanded drapery, and that without it she became a "*Suivante de Venus*." This incident reminds one of the late criticism of Mr. St. Gaudens' Diana. It does not appear whether this expression of taste annoyed Houdon, but immediately afterward, in company with Franklin, whose bust he had recently executed, he left France and spent two weeks with Washington, at Mount Vernon, in 1785. The statue was made from actual measurements, first moulded in wax, and afterward finished in Paris in 1789. A fine copy of the bust of Washington by Houdon is in the possession of Ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York.

On the reverse of the medal appears the seal of the New Jersey Historical Society, with this motto from the writings of Washington, ABOVE ALL THINGS HOLD DEAR YOUR NATIONAL UNION, the whole surrounded by leaves of laurel and oak. The seal conforms to the following description, for which we are indebted to the Treasurer of the Society, the Hon. Frederick W. Ricord. A circular shield, argent, charged with four Spanish shields placed in the form of a cross patee. The first quarter, or shield in chief, bears the arms of Lord John Berkeley: Gules, a chevron between ten crosses patee argent, six above and four below, surmounted by a scroll argent, inscribed with the motto DIEU CHEZ NOUS gules, the escutcheon flanked by his initials — on the dexter side J, and on the sinister side B, gules. The second quarter or dexter shield (the West shield), bears the earliest arms discovered of the Western Proprietaries, or, a pair of balances sable, surmounted by a carpenter's compasses extended, of the same; in the base point a mound and tree vert. The third quarter or sinister shield (the East shield), displays the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries, in use before 1701: — Party per fess or and sable; in chief, issuing out of a cloud in the sinister chief of the escutcheon azure, the right arm of the goddess Themis proper, holding the balances of Justice sable; in base a garb (or wheat sheaf) or, between two ears of Indian corn of the same. The fourth quarter, or shield in base, has the arms of Sir George Carteret. Gules, four fusils in fess argent, and in a canton argent a sinister hand couped at the wrist and appaumée gules [*i. e.* the "Badge of Ulster," or Baronet's augmentation]: surmounted by a scroll argent, inscribed with the motto LOYAL DEVOIR the escutcheon flanked by his initials, on the dexter side G, on the sinister side C, gules. The two mottoes of the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries in letters of sable, RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION placed over the shield dexter, and IT'S GOD GIVETH INCREASE placed over the shield sinister. The Seal of the Western Proprietaries has no motto. The whole within a border azure, charged with the legend SEAL OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The dies have been presented to the Society by Messrs. Ballantine, of Newark, John I. Blair, of New Jersey, Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of New York, and one or two other gentlemen, members of the Society. The medals have been struck at the United States Mint in silver and in bronze. One medal only has been struck in gold, and this

is soon to be presented by the Society to the Centennial President, Benjamin Harrison. One in silver is also to be presented to the Centennial Governor of New Jersey, now Judge Robert S. Green. The medal is two and one quarter inches in diameter. The cost in bronze is \$2.50, and in silver \$10 each. Those who are curious about values may like to know that it takes exactly one hundred and twenty-five gold dollars for the gold medal. The striking of the gold, silver and bronze medals is done at cost only, at the United States Mint, where a special fund exists for public work of this kind. After the members of the Society have been supplied, one impression will be reserved as a prize, to be awarded in each County of New Jersey, to that pupil in the public schools who passes the best examination on the History of the State and the lives of its great departed, to be awarded at intervals of five years.

This is the first of a series of not less than twenty-five medals to be issued by the Society in memory of the great events in the Colonial and Revolutionary History of the State and of the distinguished citizens of New Jersey who took an influential part in them.

The Society will be glad to receive at its rooms in Newark, and publish any suggestions from artists and from historians, for designs and subjects worthy of a medal in the series.

THE CONVERSE MEDAL FOR PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS.

THE Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts has been presented by Mr. John H. Converse, of Philadelphia, with a foundation, the income of which is to be devoted to providing a Gold Medal, to be awarded at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Academy, "in recognition of high achievement in their profession by American painters and sculptors, who may be exhibitors at the Academy, who are represented in the permanent collection, or who, for eminent services in the cause of art or to the Academy, have merited the distinction." A recent number of the *Philadelphia Times* has an illustration of the Medal, with some description and comments thereon, from which we take the following facts.

The Medal was designed by Daniel Jean Baptiste Dupuis, a conspicuous French exponent of the engraver's art, whose collection of Medals from the annual salons of Beaux Arts was a fine feature of the Universal Exposition of 1878. Art is the centralizing thought of the design, in which Dupuis has assembled the various symbols of the painter and sculptor. The obverse has an allegorical figure of Fame, typified by a female, standing, draped, but with arms and shoulders bare, to left; with her right hand she holds a palm branch at her side, while with her left, extended, she is crowning with a laurel wreath a painter, seated at the left on the capital of a column; he is naked to the waist; in his left hand he holds a palette; behind him on a pedestal is a bust of Minerva, and at the foot of the pedestal a portfolio. Legend, THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS FOUNDED 1805 The reverse has a wreath of laurel, open widely at the top, and a sculptor's mallet over the juncture of the branches, which enclose a palette with a pair of compasses passing through its aperture; above the palette, in two lines, AWARDED | TO (the recipient's name to be engraved on the palette). Legend, PRO • CAUSA • ARTIS • HONOS • HONORATIS • (Honor to those honored for the sake of art.) Near the lower right edge is the name of the engraver, in small letters, DANIEL DUPUIS The emblems are all tastefully grouped, and the whole effect is very pleasing. The device of the capital and the bust of the goddess on the obverse, typifying the sculptor's art, the palette that of the painter, and the portfolio applied art, are all tributary to the interpretation of the design.

The donor, Mr. Converse, is well known as a liberal and intelligent patron of art, especially of American art. The Medal was awarded this year to W. T. Richards and D. Ridgway Knight.

AN UNDESCRIBED WHITEFIELD MEDAL.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. James H. Fitts, of South Newmarket, N. H., we learn of the existence of a Mortuary Medal of the Rev. George Whitefield, which so far as we have been able to discover, has not been described. It does not seem to be either of those mentioned by Betts, or by his Editors in their Note on the Whitefield pieces, as alluded to but not yet described, in the List of English Personal Medals, now publishing in the London *Numismatic Chronicle*.

The obverse has a bust of Whitefield three-quarters facing to the right, clothed in "canonicals," and wearing the peculiar wig of the period, which has thick bunches of curls at the side. Legend, behind the head at the left, GEORGE and in front, at the right, WHITEFIELD. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the third and fourth separated from those above and below by heavy lines across the planchet; — AN ISRAELITE INDEED | A GOOD SOLDIER | OF JESUS CHRIST. | DIED 30 SEP. 1770 | IN Y^E 56 YEAR | OF HIS AGE. There is no device. Size 24 nearly.

We are informed that only three are at present known—that from which our description is taken, which is much worn, and has been badly punched near the upper edge: another, which is said to be in the City Library, Newburyport, Mass., (in which city he died,) and a third, the ownership of which we are unable at present to give. It is therefore believed to be an extremely rare Medal.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE WESLEY MEDAL.

THE reverse die of the "Old New York Medal," described in the January number of the *Journal*, seems to correspond very closely with a Centennial Medal in the sale of I. F. Wood's collection in February, 1884 (Lot 1834), but the obverse there described differs, and the metal is yellow bronze. The Medal in Mr. Wood's collection seems to have been struck in 1866; it is catalogued among Centennials, and it is stated that it was cut by *Key*. Our correspondent gave the legend on the obverse, but mentioned no date, while the Catalogue cited gives a date but no legend. If any of our readers have the Centennial, we should be pleased to receive a more complete description of the obverse which was cut by *Key*. Should it prove to be the same, it would dispose of the question as to the antiquity of the Medal described by our correspondent. We have reason to believe, however, that *Key* may have followed an earlier Medal.

EDS.

HUDSON BAY TOKENS.

I SEE it stated that the editor of the Sheboygan (Mich.) Democrat has been presented with a set of four Hudson Bay Tokens, which are said to bear on one side the seal of the Company, and on the other their fractional value — one-eighth, one-quarter, one-half, and one (? beaver skin), with the cipher H B and other letters, denoting the district of the Company in which they are issued, or perhaps redeemed. If I am correctly informed, these pieces have been thought to be very rare, and up to about 1886 that for One-half was the only one known, and was claimed to be unique. Will some one familiar with these tokens inform me whether there has been a new issue, and if their rarity is as great as is claimed. If these pieces are still in circulation in that remote district, or if a new issue has been put out, it is desirable that it should be known.

TORONTO.

MEDAL FOR THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, will complete, during the present year, his twenty-fifth year of service in his present office. His classmates, and other alumni of the institution, under the lead of Lieut.-Governor Wolcott, have determined to present him at the next Commencement, a Gold Medal, to commemorate the event; and a committee of graduates from various Harvard Clubs in different parts of the country have undertaken to raise a subscription to provide funds for striking this Medal, and in other ways, such as the establishment of Fellowships, perpetuate the memory of the event. It is said that Edward Holyoke who was President 1737-1769, is the only one who has served a longer period than President Eliot.

A CANADIAN MEDAL.

IN the collection of Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, England, sold in New York in December, 1871, was a silver Medal, size 32, which bore "St. Lawrence River; on the right bank the American eagle; on the opposite, the Canadian beaver, the British lion at a distance, legend, etc." It brought \$42.50. Evidently it was a rare piece. I have been unable to find any full description of it in the books accessible to me. What was it? When and on what occasion was it struck? Will some *Journal* reader enlighten me.

H. M. A.

JOHN HULL'S MINT.

A QUERY appeared in the *Journal* for October last, asking if the place where John Hull struck the Pine-tree money was known. Will not an investigation of the Records of the General Court settle this? A memoir of Hull says "the Court built the mint-house on land belonging to Mr. Hull," etc. What was the writer's authority?

W.

DOG DOLLARS.

By the act of the Assembly of West Jersey, October 3-18, 1693, cited in the recently printed *Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, p. 33, it appears that "Dog Dollars not clipt" were worth six shillings each, being of the same value with Mexican "pieces of eight." This shows the piece so called was a coin more or less commonly circulated, and of about the same size or weight as the Spanish Dollar. Does it throw any light on the "Black Dogges?" Could they have been a similar piece, of base metal?

R.

KENTUCKY COPPERS.

THE Kentucky copper, so called because K is on the uppermost of the pyramid of stars, derives its name from that fact alone. There is every probability that the Token was struck in England, and between June 1, 1792 (the date of Kentucky's admission into the Union), and 1800. Kentucky being the youngest of all the States named on the pyramid, the name "Kentucky Copper" is entirely correct and appropriate.

E. J. C.

PROTECTION OF COINS.

THE French Government employs a device for the protection of its coinage which consists in placing a raised lettering around the edge of the piece of money. On the edge of a five-franc piece are the words, DIEU PROTEGE LA FRANCE—"God protect France!" To reproduce this is said to be quite beyond the counterfeiter's art. A similar inscription on the edge of our gold coins would have rendered impossible the scheme recently tried with success by swindlers in this country of filling their purses by clipping double eagles, slightly reducing their diameter and re-reeding them with a machine.

THE ARAGO PRIZE.

THE Arago prize which Professor Barnard of Lick Observatory has won for his astronomical discoveries, is a gold Medal worth one thousand francs. It is the gift of the French Academy, and has been given but twice before; viz., to Le Verrier for his researches leading to the discovery of Neptune in 1846, and to Asaph Hall of the Washington Observatory, who found the two little moons of Mars. Professor Hall and Professor Barnard both receive the Medal for the discovery of satellites, and receive it at the same time. Jean François Arago was one of the most famous of all the French astronomers, and was distinguished not only as an original investigator, but as possessing a remarkable aptitude for expounding the principles of science and rendering them intelligible to the uninitiated classes of the community. His "Astronomie Populaire" is to-day a model of clear and accurate scientific writing. He was the "Perpetual secretary" of the French Academy, and his memory is therein immortalized, by his astronomical achievements and by the prize which bears his name.

COIN SALES.

STETTINER COLLECTION.

WE have received by the kindness of Signor Sangiorgi, of Rome, Italy, advance sheets of the Catalogue of the remarkable collection of M. le Chev. Pierre Stettiner, of that city, which is to be sold on the 11th April. The catalogue, which is handsomely printed, contains 134 pages and 1537 lots, and is entirely devoted to the gold, silver and bronze coins of the Roman Empire, beginning with those of Pompey the Great. It is copiously illustrated with phototype engravings of the rarer and more interesting pieces, thus having a great additional value for the collector. Signor F. Gneccchi, one of the conductors of the *Rivista Numismatica Italiana*, has added a preface describing the collection.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

MESSRS. DAVIS & HARVEY, of Philadelphia, sold at their rooms, on March 6th and 7th, the varied collection of Coins and Medals formed by the late William Dickinson, M. D., and the English coins belonging to Mr. Louis F. Lindsay, catalogued by Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman: Dr. Dickinson's cabinet contained but few specimens of value, although the representation of the U. S. series embraced a general line, and was placed in 462 lots. We note 24, a Half-shekel of Simon Maccabeus, fine, \$21.50; 33, Roman As, with bifrontal head, fine, 8.50; 97, Septimus Severus, G. B., fine, 3; 174, a brilliant specimen of the Five-franc piece of Napoleon I, *hundred days' reign*, 3; 238, 1875 Trade Dollar, C. C. mint, very good, 3.25. *Half Dollars*:—266, 1797, well struck and desirable, 43; 1802, very good, 5.50. *Quarter Dollars*:—1825, uncirculated, 3.10; 1828, do., 4; 1833, fine specimen, 2.50; 1853, without arrows, very good, 5.25. *Cents*:—569, 1798, large date, very fine, 6.15; 1811, perfect date, very fine, 4.25; 646, 1796, Half Cent, rather poor, 15.

Mr. Lindsay's coins formed the most important part of the sale, and his accumulations were generally select, beginning with early British, followed by Anglo-Saxon sole monarchs, and post-conquest down to the present coinage, followed by a few ordinary Scotch and Irish pieces. Some of the prices realized were, *Pennies*:—St. Eadmund, fine, 5.25; another, a variety, fine, 6.25; 760, Alfred the Great, fine, 5.30; Eadred (pierced), 4.50; Eadgar, slightly broken, 6.10; Harold I, v. good, 8.50; Harold II, very fine, 12; William the Conqueror, bonnet type, fine, 8; William II, Rufus, pierced, 4.75; Philip and Mary, Shilling, fine, 7.50; Elizabeth, Half Crown, fine and rare, 12.50; milled Threepence, 1562, fine and rare, 9; James I, Crown, square-topped shield, QUÆ DEUS, fine, 30; Charles I, Crown, mint mark of 1625, CHRISTO AUSPICE, etc., fine and well struck, 19; Lot 818, T. K. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of fine pewter, fair, 8.75. The Crown, Half Crown and Shilling of Cromwell, all fine, were sold together for 50. A Crown of James II, fine, 4; Half-crown of George I, 1720, and Crown of 1718, both fine, 8.50 each; George II, Lima Crown, 1746, fine, 4; Crown of William IV, 1831 (struck only as proof), in perfect condition, 67.

Other property followed. Some Indian gold Mohurs and silver Rupees sold at fair prices. Quite a line of porcelain tokens of Bankok, Siam, brought from 50 cents to 1.50; 1110, Louisburg Medal, Le Roux 308, very good, 5.10. North West Canada, 1885, War Medal with Saskatchewan bar, very fine, 10.75.

SCOTT STAMP & CO'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH SALE.

ON the 14th and 15th of March there were sold at the rooms of Daniel R. Kennedy, in New York, the collections of Rev. Wm. Bogert Walker, Mr. George S. Skilton, and Mr. Oliver Huffman. The Catalogue was prepared by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., L'td.

The Greek and Roman coins were not important, and few lots were catalogued separately. Good prices were realized. Among the Colonials was a New Jersey Cent, unknown to Dr. Maris at the time he published his work. It was in poor condition, yet it brought \$15. The opinion is generally held, even by the purchaser, that it was a counterfeit of the period. Among the *Cents* we note the 1796, Liberty variety, fine impression, darker color, 5.15; 1810, uncirculated, but a trifle off from centre, 4.50; *Half Dime* of 1805, very good, 7.50; *Dimes*, 1798, fine, 5.30; 1820, uncir., 2.10; 1823, over '22, fine, 1.75; 1829, brilliant, but with scratch, 1.05; 1860, S. mint, fine, 1.25; *Quarter Dollars*: 1841, unc., 3.00; 1864, S. mint, good, 1.60; 1866, S. mint, "In God we trust," fair, 4.00. Lot 441, 1792, eagle 1, trial piece for Cent, 3.00; Lot 450, Cent of 1865 in nickel, 1.30; Three-cent Feuchtwanger, 3 | THREE | CENTS, fine, 11.00; Lot 826, Pattern Quartilla of Mexico, 1838, a fine and rare variety, 3.00. A long line of restrikes in copper and silver of Proclamation Medals of Mexico brought good prices. A Sombbrero Vargas Half-Real of 1812, fair, 7.00. There were various lots of Paper Money: Grant and Sherman Essay note brought 5.00 with printed signature, and 6.20 for same with autographs. There were also some choice lots of Broken Bank Bills and foreign notes, including a damaged note of the Banque Royale, established by John Law, which brought 1.00.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

MR. FROSSARD sold on the 22d of March, through Daniel R. Kennedy, a collection of foreign copper and silver Coins and Medals, Coins, Medals and Tokens of Canada, together with some Colonials and U. S. silver and copper. The following are some of the features:—Lot 70, 2½ Ore, Sweden, 1661, fine, \$2.75; Bar money of Annam brought 5, 5.20, 2.20 respectively; Crowns of Austria, Germany, and the Low Countries, with some Medals interspersed, were sold, for the most part, at nominal prices. A Scudo of 124 soldi of Anton Priuli, fine, brought 4.75. Canada had a good display, although there were many restrikes. Lot 271, Medal of Louis XIV (Le Roux 300), a restrike, 10; others, from 3.80 to 7.50;

a Sou of 1721 from the Rouen mint (B) good, brought 6; a Jeton of 1754, with beaver on *rev.*, in silver, 11.75; another of 1756, with *rev.* bees emigrating from old to new hive, also in silver, 30; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick "Success," fine, 5; Montreal Side-view Bank token, 1838, fine, 31; Halfpenny of same, in same condition, 15.50. Bridge Tokens: — *Calèche* (Breton 538), 15; *Cheval*, fine, nicked, 14; Lesslie & Sons, Twopence, "sharp, perfect, very fine," is rather bewildering, sufficient to state, however, the face was worn smooth! It brought 9.50. Lot 302, *Libertas Americana* Medal with *ex.* 4 JUL. 1776 (Betts 615), in silver, fine, 12.50. Mormon Five dollars gold, 1860, Deseret Assay office, fine, with light dent, 24; Lot 336, 1795 *Dollar*, flowing hair, sharp and brilliant, 18; 1799, *do.*, without berries to branch, sharp and fine, 4.90; another, 5 stars facing, very good, 4. The king of the sale was a silver Medal of the Columbian Order, instituted 1789, in choice condition, which brought 51; Lot 429, broad Crown, 1534, of John Van Leyden, king of Anabaptists, very fine, 9.25. *Cents*: — Lot 436, 1793, had been cleaned, hence the bright red color was not "original;" it brought \$10; a Liberty cap of the same year, in very good condition, 21; Lot 480, 1819, was neither large date nor uncirculated, 1; 485, 1823 over '22, *far* from fine, instead of "nearly fine," 5; 486a, 1825, catalogued as "struck in brass or plated," was of course plated. No specimen in brass is known of this or any other date. 1827 was not uncirculated, nor was the 1857 small date. Some choice Rosa Americana pieces brought good prices: — 1722, Twopence, 7.75; Penny with *VTILE*, 12.25; Halfpenny, 11. A fine set of the Lord Baltimore money — Groat, Sixpence, and Shilling (3 pieces), brought 71.

OBITUARY.

By the kindness of Mr. Weeks we print the following sketch of the late Mr. Lovett, whose works are so well known to American Collectors, and which was presented at the recent Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT.

GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT was born at Philadelphia, February 14, 1824. When he was an infant, his father moved to New York, the place of his father's birth, and where he spent the greater part of his life. His father, Robert Lovett, and his brothers, John D. and Robert, all of whom he outlived, were die-sinkers. After giving George a common school education, his father took him into his employ, at the age of sixteen, to learn the art of engraving and die-sinking. He spent the rest of his life at that business, in New York City. During the last twenty-five years, he resided in Brooklyn.

In March, 1873, he issued a circular, in which he claimed "that medal die-sinking is a distinct branch of art;" thus showing his own high estimate of the possibilities of his profession. He thought "competition for national coins and medals should be thrown open to all." Solomon said, "Of making many books there is no end." If he could have seen the hundreds (shall we say thousands) of medals, to which Mr. Lovett stood sponsor, he certainly would have included medals also in his ejaculation. As one of his friends somewhat mildly expresses it, "he was prolific." He certainly was.

In his advertisement, in April, 1879, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, which continued in the *Journal*, without change, until October, 1890, he referred to but four of his patrons by name, Hamilton College, the College of the City of New York, the American Institute and the Whiting Manufacturing Company. He announced as on hand, for sale, the issues of Mr. Wood's series and of the New York Medal Club. He advertised to design and execute medals for Societies, Schools and Colleges, and promised particular attention to Political Tokens and Commemorative Historical Medals and Numismatic Series. These are scarcely a tithe of his doings, to enumerate which would take an evening, and to describe in detail would fill a book. He kept no list of his productions, many (if not all) of which he donated to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, from which we have gathered the following facts.

His medals tell the story of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; the North, Central and South American Exposition, New Orleans, 1886; the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, 1887; the American Exhibition, London, 1887; and the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Numismatic, Historical and Agricultural Societies, Colleges and Schools, and the Social Clubs, American and foreign, the

Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, National Guard, firemen and politicians have sought his aid, time and time again.

His work commemorates the battles and principal events of the Revolution and the Civil War, the erection of statues and monuments, and the dedication of cathedrals, churches and public or historic buildings. Medals were designed by him to celebrate events abroad as well as at home. He cut the dies for the coins of Honduras, and for the plantation or hacienda currency on the Island of Cuba. The Lord's Prayer, on a diameter of less than half an inch, and that, too, without the aid of a reduction machine, will be a perpetual savor of sweet incense to his memory.

His membership in the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society dates from December 23, 1867, and for a long time he regularly attended its meetings. He engraved the plate for the printing of certificates of membership, and cut the dies for the striking of membership medals of the Society in 1876. He never held office in the Society, and had no ambition for political preferment. That he was intensely patriotic, however, is evidenced by his life's work, and testified to by his intimate friends. His genial, kindly disposition was plainly written on every feature. He was "indignant at wrong to others, slow of wrath for himself, and patient of imposition to a fault." One of his old friends says of him, "I don't believe George H. Lovett ever wittingly did a dishonorable thing in his life; I don't think he could." But few can bear such a test.

He was married three times. His first wife, Sarah Barmore, left a daughter, Anna A., now Mrs. Charles M. Keyser, of Ridgewood, N. J. He married his third wife, Mary H. Turzanski, September 7, 1868. She survives him, with three children, Mary Emma Lovett, Robert Lovett and Joseph P. Lovett, the latter twelve years of age. His last illness was but short, but he had been in failing health for several years. He had a press at his house, where he could work quietly and without interruption. Only a short time before his death, he brought home a gold planchet to strike, and told his wife he should spend the afternoon at home striking the medal. When night came, he said, with evident feeling, that he was too feeble to undertake the work, and he should have to get some one else to do it. The hand had lost its cunning; the strong had become weak! Death had set his seal upon him!

He died of nervous prostration, January 28, 1894, at his late residence, No. 26 Irving Place, Brooklyn. As was his wish, his funeral was conducted quietly, at his house, and few, outside of his family, knew of his death. His works will live after him.

W. R. WEEKS.

JULES BRETTE.

MR. JULES BRETTE, widely known to Southern collectors, died April 7th, at the age of sixty-four. He was a native of France, and came to America a number of years ago as a member of an opera troupe, making his first appearance in New Orleans, which was subsequently his residence until his death. His place of business on St. Charles Street was a resort for lovers of old coins, curios and relics of historic interest.

CHARLES GUSTAVE THIEME.

WE see with regret the announcement of the death of the well known Numismatist Charles Gustave Thieme, of Leipsic, whose Catalogue *Numismatischer Verkehr* and *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, of which he was long the editor and publisher, have made his name widely known to collectors.

EARLY STATE COPPER COINAGE.

It is said that 40 tons of copper have been coined in half-pence, at Greenwich, in England, for American circulation. Device, on one side, an *Eye of Providence, and thirteen stars*. The reverse, U. S. — *Better these than that bane to honesty, paper money*. "The Massachusetts Centinel" (Boston), May 10, 1786.

THE copper coinage now emitting in New-Jersey, is to amount at least to Ten Thousand Pounds, one-tenth part of which is to be paid to the State. *Ibid.*, July 1, 1786.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE Editors of the *Journal* having been so closely connected with the preparation of the following volume, and feeling that their criticism of their own work might overlook blemishes they had failed to discern, yet which might be apparent to others, requested Professor Woolf to undertake the task of reviewing it, and he has kindly consented to do so.

AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY, ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS. BY THE LATE C. WYLLYS BETTS, Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. Edited, with notes, by William T. R. Marvin, A.M. . . . and Lyman Haynes Low. . . . New York: Scott Stamp & Coin Co. L'd, 1894. 8vo, pp. viii: 332. \$3.00.

THIS latest addition to the collector's library deserves more than a passing notice as the first work which has reconstructed in a compact form the *dissecta membra* of a subject dispersed throughout many publications not always readily accessible to the working student. As the title indicates, it is the Medallion History of our Colonial era; hence the scope is more extended than if dealing with the coinage, and its interest enlarged in a commensurate degree. A cursory inspection of the topics will suffice to exhibit how productive is the field which has been explored, embracing as they do the discovery and colonization of the country, the Intercolonial and Revolutionary Wars, and various other notable events of scarcely less importance.

The appearance of this contribution to American Numismatics is most opportune, especially at a time when learned and artistic societies and the more intelligent body of the public are agitating the question of the improvement of the national coinage, discussing the most effective means of attaining that desirable end and urging the passage of some law whereby the die-sinker's art may become, here as abroad, a recognized branch of artistic production. An examination of this book will make manifest to the least interested observer the importance of these commemorative Medals; while, with the more thoughtful, it will serve to emphasize the fact that one of the most prosperous of nations, with a history abounding in stirring events, has, in the course of its growth, failed to develop a medallion art worthy of the least important Greek city of antiquity; that to-day it must depend almost wholly upon foreign taste and skill for the little it attempts in this direction; that its best efforts have scarcely succeeded in attaining to anything above the mediocre pieces of the Mint, which, indifferent as they are, do not even possess the questionable merit of being the handiwork of native-born die-sinkers and artists.

The book is an example of excellent printing combined with moderate cost. The type is clean, the paper of good quality, and the numerous well-selected illustrations more than usually sharp and clear; a very helpful feature is the translation of the various legends in Latin, Dutch, French, Spanish, etc.; useful alike to the expert as to the less advanced student, since the abbreviations of titles, names, localities and words, are at times extremely puzzling, and not infrequently difficult if not impossible of interpretation. Add to these excellences a scholarly arrangement, accurate descriptions, historical and numismatic references, copious and instructive notes which greatly increase its value, and very complete indices of legends, engravers and subjects, and little remains to be desired. A fine phototype of an old print of Admiral Vernon forms the frontispiece.

The value of the book is not restricted to the American public alone; treating of events with which the great nations of Europe were identified, England, Spain, France and Holland, it is a "body of history" of those countries out of whose voyages, discoveries, settlements and conflicts has emerged the great Republic of the West. The Medals which it pictures represent varying phases of fortune, and must undoubtedly prove a source of as much interest to foreign investigators as to our own. The subjects which these 623 Medals commemorate are too numerous to describe in detail; among the more suggestive are the Medals given to Indian Chiefs by France and England, the large collection of Vernon Medals, the series presented to the heroes of the Revolution by Congress, the Spanish Proclamation Pieces covering the reigns of Philip V, Louis I, Ferdinand VI, and Charles III. Those of Charles IV, struck in Mexico and South America, might with propriety have been included, but Mr. Betts decided to close his descriptions with the end of the Revolutionary War, and the Medals thereto pertaining, and the Editors have, probably for that reason, made no reference to the later Spanish-Americans, although from their constant reference to Herrera, it is clear they might have added this series. There are a few descriptions which might properly have been excluded; but the Editors, conscious of this, explain in their prefatory note that Mr. Betts had not completed the revision of his manuscript when he died.

Although the first systematic compilation on Colonial Medals, it is safe to assume that the book will become a standard work, a necessary part of every collector's library. Everywhere we find evidences of care, acumen and research; the ability of its late author and the well known reputation of its Editors, are a sufficient guaranty of its accuracy. If the perusal of the volume inspires any feeling of disappointment, it is that the valuable collection which formed the basis of the work should have been lost to the city and to the Society with which its author was so long and so closely connected; still it found a worthy resting place in the halls of his Alma Mater, Yale, to which it was bequeathed. S. W.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF COINS AND TOKENS RELATING TO CANADA. P. N. Breton, Member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. 240 pp. 8vo, 1028 illustrations and photo-engravings. Montreal, 1894. P. N. Breton & Co.

A REMARKABLE increase in the number of Numismatic students and collectors in Canada has taken place during the past few years. As a natural consequence there is a growing demand for sources of information relating to the Canadian coinage. In gathering these together, much that is new and valuable has been unearthed, and a notable degree of interest manifested. The author of this work has already appeared in print in a smaller publication on the subject in 1890, the success of which prompted him to enlarge and elaborate it into the considerable proportions of the present volume. A careful study of this book will convey a very clear idea of the Canadian series up to this time. It is well calculated to assist the student and foster the collecting ardor now particularly prevalent in the British American dependencies. Indeed our friends across the border appear to be relatively more enthusiastic on Numismatic subjects, than ourselves. Mr. Breton deplores the absence of public collections in Canada — and aims to supply their place as far as possible by an illustrated history of the metallic issues of his country. His effort must be regarded as very successful.

The features of the work are: The coinage of the French Regime, of the old Province of Canada, of the Dominion and its federated Provinces, and a very exhaustive description of card money, and the tokens issued from the beginning of the century. These latter have increased in number and variety to such an extent as to call for a suggestion by Mr. Breton that legislative interference should be invoked. Each piece is described and illustrated (with degree of rarity stated). An additional interest is given by short biographical sketches, with portraits, of some of the leading members of the Canadian fraternity, among whom we note names of the well-known collectors, Adelard J. Boucher, of Montreal, and Thomas Wilson, of Clarence, Ontario. As the book is well printed on special coated paper, it presents a handsome appearance. The engravings and illustrations are far in advance of Leroux and other similar works on this subject. We trust the edition will meet with the popular appreciation it justly deserves.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number closes another volume of the *Journal*; the publishers, through the interest shown by lovers of the science which the magazine has ever aimed to advance, have been enabled to increase the number of illustrations of new or interesting Medals, etc., and the number of pages also, during the year. We shall endeavor in the next volume to hold the *Journal* fully up to its high standard, and some changes in its arrangement are in contemplation, which will improve its typographic appearance. Contributions are cordially invited from all interested in the subjects to which its pages are devoted.

THE paper by Mr. Drowne, printed in the recently published Proceedings of the A. N. and A. Soc., noticed on a previous page, is interesting as a prophecy not merely of what might have been expected but substantially of what has occurred. The old proverb that "History repeats itself" has again been verified, if we may believe the current reports, in the discovery that a single concern at the West has coined and put upon the market fac-similes of the U. S. silver Dollars, to a very large amount — one account says half a million — at a profit to themselves, under the present price of silver, of nearly fifty per cent, and it is thought that this is but one of several like cases. These pieces, it is stated, cannot be distinguished by the public from

the genuine issues of the Mint, being of excellent workmanship, and of the same weight and fineness as the standard silver coin. Whether the story is true or not, there is nothing improbable in it; the only wonder is that instead of confining themselves to U. S. Dollars, these concerns did not add to their private mint, facilities for producing Mexican Dollars which are quoted as worth a higher price for export to China, and subsidiary coins on which there is a larger margin. This is a realization of the "Seigniorage" by private individuals, which would meet with little opposition from the valiant and bloody-minded Governor of Colorado.

WE have printed on another page a letter from Messrs. Tiffany & Co. relative to the Columbian Medal which they struck for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York. Our statement in the January number that some were "struck in gold-bronze" was based on the Society's circular, and an abstract of the proceedings for November 20 last, which was sent us by the Secretary, from which we quote: "The President presented a letter from Tiffany & Co., accompanied by three Columbus Medals in silver, gold-bronze and bronze," etc. The error was a natural one, and is only worth mentioning now in view of the explanations elsewhere given, to show how it arose. At that meeting, on the motion of Mr. John M. Dodd, the Society by a unanimous vote passed a resolution expressive of the valuable service to American Numismatic art rendered by Messrs. Tiffany & Co. in striking the Medal, and "the assurance of their appreciation of the artistic and successful result of their efforts."

THE Columbian Exposition Medal to be presented by the authority of Government to the exhibitors who are to be honored, and the design of which, by St. Gaudens, was first approved and then rejected, as has been so frequently stated in the daily press, is still unfinished. The situation would be amusing were it not rather pathetic. If we may believe the reporters, the artist at first introduced a ribbon which floated before the youthful figure, but failed to please those who objected to his previous model; a shield was then proposed, evidently with no better success, for early in the present month it was stated that Secretary Carlisle had rejected both the amended designs.

SINCE the page containing the article on the Belle-Isle Medal was printed, our attention has been called to the fact that some of the titles of the officers participating in the battles near the Island are not correctly given. Keppel's name should be given Augustus, Viscount Keppel, though at the time of the victory he had not won his title, as appears in the article. Hawke was simply "The Honorable Edward Hawke," at the time mentioned, and gained his title subsequently to the battle.

WE learn from our predecessors in the publication of the *Journal*, that a very few sets from the beginning, to and including Vol. XXV, have just been made up, and can be obtained on application to the late Senior Editor, Mr. Wm. S. Appleton, Boston, to whom letters on the subject as to the terms, etc., should be addressed.

CURRENCY.

AND it came to pass—The counterfeit Quarter.

"A MAN," said Uncle Moses, "is a heap like a silver dollah. De best way to find out wat kine o' metal he is made of is to slam him down hard."

"WHAT is Andrew's business?" "He's a bill collector." "Indeed!" "Yes, he has one of the finest collections you ever saw, not counting duplicates."

"How shall I enter the money the cashier skipped with?" asked the bookkeeper: "Under profit and loss?" "No; suppose you put it under running expenses."

"JIMMIE, where did you get this five cents?" "It's the money you gave me for the heathen, mamma." "Then why did you keep it?" "My teacher said I was a heathen."

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